THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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G. B. HOLTZMAN, }
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Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

All Goods
Made to suit your own order. Opera House Shoe Store.

Still Greater Reductions
In the prices of Dry Goods, to close out our entire Stock at once, commencing Monday next. Unparalelled bargains will be sold both at wholesale and retail. J. W. Barker & Co. 59 Market street.

A Good Chance
To make money, by investing a few dollars in the Patent Right of Daly's Axle Lifter. A new, simple, cheap and useful patent metal article, easily made, mostly of wood; sells at $1.50, and very handsome profits. County rights for sale—price from Twenty to Seventy-Five Dollars. Call early to-day, on W. M. Daly, the patentee, at the Union Depot Hotel.

Important to Millers.
During the holiday season our millers, etc., must not forget that Godfrey & Clark No. 357 Liberty street, are manufacturing the most durable and perfect Paper Sacks for putting up wheat and buckwheat flour in small lots, from one to fifty pounds, that are made in this country. These Sacks have been thoroughly tested by the millers of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, West Virginia etc., and have received their approval as the most desirable and durable Paper Sack ever offered in this market. Messrs. Godfrey & Clark have first class facilities for filling the heaviest orders on the shortest notice, from ten days to two weeks earlier than any other Paper sack makers, and for the same price per hundred, *but the cost and editors or free?* Remember the address: Godfrey & Clark, Paper Sack Manufacturers, No. 357 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Great Sale of the Season.
Prices again reduced; everything in our immense stock, commencing Monday next. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Prayer Books,
And Bibles elegantly bound, at the Church Book Store, Seventh and Smithfield streets. eod

Charles W. Nolen's
Medicinal Cod Liver Oil. Pure, fresh and nearly tasteless—approved and prescribed by the most eminent medical practitioners of Philadelphia and elsewhere, evidencing most conclusively its superiority and efficacy. For consumption, bronchitis, asthma, gout, rheumatism, and all scrofulas affections, its virtues are beyond comparison; remarkable cases of its wonderful curative properties meet the daily observation of the manufacturer, Charles W. Nolen, No. 1218 South Front street Philadelphia. To be had of druggists generally throughout the country.

Holiday Presents
At E. A. Mason's, 196 Smithfield street. eod

Dopps' Patent Oil Stove.
One barrel of Smith's Ferry Oil, which costs $1 50, will run this Stove a whole season; perfectly safe and cooks splendidly. Can be seen at all hours of the day in the St. Clair Hotel Reading Room. State and County Rights for sale by H. Thorp, St. Clair Hotel.

Country Merchants
Wanting Dry Goods, will find unusual bargains by visiting our Grand Distribution sale. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

At a Recent Commemoration
Of the Sixty second Anniversary of the New York Historical Society, the Rev. Dr. Osgood delivered an address upon New York in the Nineteenth Century. Among various interesting facts in relation thereto, he stated that Fend Pittock, opp. P. O. had still on hand a variety of holiday goods which he is selling at reduced rates.

Diaries—1867—Pittock's.
De'lle Dean coming—photos of the "Fairy" at Pittock's.
Serpents—invisible—at Pittock's.
Genes, Juveniles, &c. at Pittock's.
A Writing Desk will make a beautiful present. Pittock has them.
Mrs. Bowers, Kate Fisher, Annie Waite, W. H. Mrs. Bowers, Kate Fisher, Annie Waite, W. H. Lenz, Mrs. Scofield, Hegan—photos of them and everybody, at Pittock's.
For a year—the Riverside Magazine will prove acceptable. Pittock has it.
Stereoscopic Views at Pittock's.
Ball Up—Skating at all the Parks—Pittock has the Skates.
Diaries—1867—Pittock's.

Elegant Holiday Gifts.
Richard E. Breed, No. 100 Wood street, is now offering a rare and splendid assortment of superb **China, Glass and Silver Ware**, suitable and desirable. His stock has been selected with the greatest care, and comprises the most desirable articles in his line that can be enumerated. *Especial attention has been given to the Gentlemen's Trade during the season, and purchasers will be sure to find at his old established store a more varied and extensive assortment of articles suitable for Holiday Gifts, than can be found at any other place in the city.* Call and examine Dinner and Tea Sets, Silver and Silver plated Ware, French, English, German and Italian Toilette Sets, Vases, Conservatory Jars, Cake Dishes, fine Table Cutlery, etc., etc. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Juvenile Books,
Reward Cards, Illuminated Texts, &c., &c., at E. A. Mason's Church Book Store, 196 Smithfield st. eod

Beaver Female Seminary.
Beaver Male Academy, open January 2, 1867. Apply to B. T. Taylor. eod

Christmas Gifts,
At the Church Book Store, 196 Smithfield st. eod

Nitrous Oxide.
This wonderful anæsthetic, which has come into such popular and universal use, is but little understood by many persons, and is, therefore, regarded with a foolish and unreasonable dread. Protoxide of nitrogen, nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, as it is commonly known, is a compound of the same gasses which go to make atmospheric air, only in different proportions, viz: Nitrogen and oxygen. In air the proportion of oxygen to nitrogen is quite small, while in laughing gas it is found to be in equal quantities of each gas, making, as it were, a glorified air, the breathing of which makes one live intensely and produces the ecstatic feeling known as the exhilirant of its inspiration. Dr. G. W. Spencer, No 234 Penn street, daily administers this remarkable pain concealing agent, and with the most complete success. Thousands have had teeth extracted by him without the slightest pain.
We, ourselves saw a lady, a day or two since, in Dr. S.'s office, who had had fifteen teeth drawn, and who averred that the operation was unaccompanied with the slightest pain.
The above is from the Pittsburgh *Post*.

"Dad's Struck Ile,"
Cried a little urchin, whose paternal ancestor had invested a few hundred dollars in "Liming's Improved Stove Damper," and is now clearing $400 per week. A chance for you at 11 Fifth street. tf

The Office and Study Lamp.
Very desirable. Call and examine at Richard E. Breed's, No. 100 Wood street. tf

The Best Tonic.
Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro—Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya. The iron restores color to the blood; the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs.
One pint contains the iron of one ounce of Calisaya, and one teaspoonful a grain of iron and Phosphorus. Manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. For sale by all Druggists. nov7-ems&*

Low Priced and Good—The Emerson Piano.
To meet the wants of the great number of persons who desire to possess a piano, but do not feel able to go to the expense of the higher priced pianos, we have only a good, substantial one, we have made a most careful examination of all the lowest priced pianos made in the United States. The result of this examination is that we have found those made by W. P. Emerson, to be the best pianos for the price, and the cheapest good pianos that are made. They are most substantially built, on the most approved principles; the wood is the very best quality properly seasoned, the tone rich and powerful, and the touch easy and elastic; each one is provided with the full iron frame, and overstrung bass, and stand well in tune and wear well in every particular; this we know from actual experience. The difference in price between the Emerson Piano, and the more costly makes, is caused in the most part, by cheaper cases, made to be consistent with excellence, and by a saving of labor on those parts, which neither effect the tone or durability. We do not pretend that the "Emerson" is the lowest priced piano made; nor can it be bought at a less price. Such pianos we do not keep, having found by our own and others' experience that being so poorly made they soon give way, lose their tone, become harsh and disorderly, and are unsatisfactory to the owner, but are a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano that can be had. We do not, and will not keep them for sale. Finding the "Emerson" such desirable pianos, we at once secured exclusive agency for them for Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and have constantly on hand for a regular weekly supply for a long time to come, we can offer them at unusually advantageous rates. All persons desiring the best cheap piano in the market, should not fail to examine the "Emersons" before purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers and cash customers. Chas. C. Mellor & Co., 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. eod

Writing Desks,
Ladies' Companions, Portfolios, and other useful presents, at 196 Smithfield street. eod

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.,
Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro-plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea sets, and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality and of new and elegant designs, the base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver, which renders them they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and finish are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have attained a world wide reputation, and they now assure the public that they will always sustain that reputation by the production of electro-plated wares of such quality and excellence durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country. nov2-ed-tu

A NEW application of photography, producing the effect of sculpture, and known as the photo-medallion, is just introduced to the public, by the use of the solar camera, the image of the latter is transfixed to a block of clay, the lines being so firmly fixed that the sculptor to whose hands the work is afterwards confided, is enabled to produce a perfect likeness of the original. An intaglio is sunk, from which plaster casts are taken, and all the varieties of bronze, Parian marble, &c., are produced. The effect is very beautiful, and the portraits we have seen are singularly like life.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1866. NO. 95.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Alabama and Restoration.

IS THE AMENDMENT A FINALITY.

If So, Alabama will Adopt It.

Commissioner Wells's New Tariff Bill.

Ways and Means Committee Want Higher Duties Than it Proposes.

The President Again Misrepresented.

Window Glass Manufacturers Want Protection.

Secretary McCulloch Opposed to Weekly Gold Sales.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 28, 1866.

Alabama and the Amendment.

Governor Patton, of Alabama, whose arrival was telegraphed last night, states to-day that as a basis of settlement, he is in favor of the ratification of the constitutional amendment by every Southern State. There are objections which he entertains to some portions of it, but he has decided to earnestly advocate its adoption, mainly on the ground that it affords the only opportunity for the South to escape from the legislation which Congress threatens to enforce in the event of failure of the amendment. Governor Patton says that between negro suffrage and the Amendment, the people of Alabama will not hesitate to choose the latter. He brings with him resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Florence, Alabama, on which they declare their confidence in the Government and requested him, in company with such eminent citizens of the State as he might deem it proper to select, to proceed to Washington, and there confer with the authorities and ascertain if possible, whether the acceptance of the amendment will certainly secure the speedy admission of the States; in which event they say they are in favor of the adoption of this amendment, believing it far better than to settle our relations growing out of the late war by the sword, the arbitrament of which they were new recruits lately sent west.

Governor Patton in Washington.

The President formally announces by proclamation, that in accordance with orders of the Emperor of the French, all vessels belonging to the United States, after the first of January, will be admitted to the ports of France and its dependencies by the payment of the same duties to which French vessels are subjected. The President further announces that in virtue of the authority conferred by the Acts of 1824 and 1828, he proclaims that so long as United States vessels are admitted to French ports as aforesaid, French vessels entering United States ports will be subject to no further duties on tonnage than those of the United States.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $382,644 15.

GEN. GRANT.

General Grant is recovering from his recent illness, and was at headquarters to-day.

DISTILLERY INSPECTORS DISMISSED.

Several incompetent or corrupt distillery inspectors at New York and Philadelphia, were dismissed to-day. This is a part of the result of the Congressional Committee's investigation.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

The Treasury Department detectives have obtained possession of one of the most dangerous counterfeits in circulation. The note is a fine imitation of the fifty dollar legal tenders, with the vignette likeness of Alexander Hamilton, and in an exact counterpart of the genuine, except some slight errors in engraving. The easiest way to detect the counterfeit is by observing the marginal line of figures running around the back of the note. The lower left hand corner will be observed the figures 50, instead of 50 as in the genuine. The mark is quite plain, and will deceive the keen eye of the counterfeit. A large number of these notes are in circulation. Trusting the public can obtain much knowledge of the merits of the counterfeit, and the increasing success only in keeping their headed onto, the Secretary has authorized a description to be given.

Weekly Gold Sales.

Secretary McCulloch has announced himself as opposed to the House bill providing for a weekly sale of gold, but the Ways and Means Committee are in favor of some kind of a bill regulating the sale.

Mexican Matters.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, at which dispatches received by mail from Minister Campbell and General Sherman were presented. Nothing of importance is before the Senators more so full that his presence in Washington is not necessary at present.

General Butler.

General Butler has arrived here. He favors the adoption of Mr. Ashley's so called impeachment resolutions.

Pardoned.

The President to-day parponed Mrs. Chaffel, of Western Pennsylvania, imprisoned for robbing the mail, and J. B. Alsop, of Illinois, imprisoned for being a deserter.

Quite Ill.

The new French Minister is quite ill.

WASHINGTON, December 29.

THE PARDON REPORT.

The Attorney General is preparing for presentation to Congress, on its reassembling, a partial report in response to the resolution inquiring as to pardons. This report is intended to include all persons pardoned under the first, third and eighth exceptions of the amnesty proclamation, which include all who were military officers of the Confederate States above the rank of Colonel, those who had been graduates of West Point, and those who were members of the Congress of the United States, or foreign or Confederate Congress. The report will be found to contain many interesting facts. Recommendations for pardons issued will be found to comprise in almost every case many of the leading members of the present Congress and prominent Republican editors and politicians. The report will be so voluminous that an increased clerical force will be required in the Attorney General's office for its preparation.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER ILL.

The new French Minister, M. Berthenay, has an attack of erysipelas in the face.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S ACTION.

On January first, at eleven o'clock, the President will receive members of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, Senators and Representatives of Congress, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c. At this time the officers of the army and navy will be received, and the reception of citizens will commence at twelve o'clock.

THE LATE INDIAN MASSACRE.

The massacre by Indians of ninety-four United States soldiers near Fort Phil Kearney, is confirmed. Col. H. B. Carrington, commanding, out of that post, telegraphed that two hundred attacked near the fort by 3,000 Indians, killing Lieut. Col. Fetterman, Captain P. Jr. Brown, Lieut. Grummond, and Lieut. Wands' privates. The bodies when recovered were found horribly mutilated. It is not stated to what companies they belonged, but it is supposed here that they were new recruits lately sent west.

Trade Reports.

The President formally announces by proclamation, that in accordance with orders of the Emperor of the French, all vessels belonging to the United States, after the first of January, will be admitted to the ports of France and its dependencies by the payment of the same duties to which French vessels are subjected. The President further announces that in virtue of the authority conferred by the Acts of 1824 and 1828, he proclaims that so long as United States vessels are admitted to French ports as aforesaid, French vessels entering United States ports will be subject to no further duties on tonnage than those of the United States.

The Senate Finance Committee at their meeting seemed inclined to favor the Wells treasury tariff bill more than the House measure pending before them, but at the same time suggest many amendments. It is understood the Committee are in favor uniformly of a higher order of duties than is named in the Treasury bill. The latter committee agreed to-day to favor an increase of salaries of department clerks and employees of from five per cent. The Senate Finance Committee, on the other hand, are disposed to oppose it.

Misrepresented.

The President stated to-day that he had been misrepresented again by Colonel Weatherby, of South Carolina, who, in his report to the Legislature makes Mr. Johnson say that he advised the South to steadfastly reject the Constitutional amendment. He declares that he gave no advice whatever on the subject, but is determined that the people shall act uninfluenced from any source. He asserts that the statement that he urges its rejection is as untrue as the one which represented him as saying to Representative Eggleston that he believed the Alabama Legislature would ratify it.

Higher Duties Wanted.

The Senate Finance Committee heard to-day a delegation of manufacturers of window glass asking for higher duties on that article.

Weekly Gold Sales.

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Trade Reports.

MEXICO.

Report of General Sherman.

The Juarez Government Mythical.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—President Johnson and Secretary Seward are sorely annoyed at the result of General Sherman's visit to Mexico. The telegraphic advices of the latter were very voluminous after his return from the Rio Grande to New Orleans, so that the Executive and Minister of State are fully assured of the utter fruitlessness of the undertaking to find a semblance of the Juarez Government in his dispatches. General Sherman has not minced matters, but states broadly that the Liberal organization is, in a great measure, a myth, and that the masses are irreclaimably given over to anarchy. It is also made to appear that in a free fight, with the Frenchmen out of the way, Ortega would probably circumvent Juarez and all the other factions. The report that General Sherman and Minister Campbell were met at a point on the coast by emissaries of Juarez, is untrue. While they came in contact with several parties who had acted formerly in close concert with the Republican Chief, not one of them was the bearer of official intelligence or greeting from the mission, nor could they depose as to what quarter of Mexico Juarez had taken up his precarious asylum. The Administration is fully convinced that no relief will grow out of its attempt to discover the whereabouts of the Liberal Government in Mexico and its disposition to advance even moral aid to the latter is very considerably shaken.

THE STORM.

Defenseless of Railroad Trains and Steamboats—Vessels Driven Ashore.

BUFFALO, December 28.—The mercury was fifteen degrees above zero, with wind and fine snow. Dispatches from Albany last night state that there was a severe storm there and west of the railroad trains were more or less behind time, and it was feared that the drifts were heavy. To-day there is a blockade of all railroads, reported for years.

CLEVELAND, December 28.—The storm of yesterday continues in full violence. No arrivals in from the East this morning. The trains last night were abandoned at Buffalo. Passenger trains East, West and South, left here this morning as usual. Not much snow, but drifting badly.

NEW YORK, December 28.—The storm is general East and West. A number of vessels have been driven ashore. The steamship Australia, from Liverpool, is reported ashore on Long Island. Steamboats and Railroads are defalced, and telegraphic communications are partly interrupted.

RIVER HEAD, L. I., December 28.—The steamboat Commodore, of the Stonington line, is ashore on Jessie's West 19th ground. The Commodore is a total wreck. Her passengers were all saved, and most of her freight and baggage may also be saved.

ALBANY, December 28.—The gale continues unabated, and new drifts are forming on the roads. The storm is the severest for twenty years. Twenty inches of snow have fallen. The wind has come in strong from the east, ran into a drift, west of Albany, and could not get out. During the night two other trains got fast and were obliged to stop. The storm was higher than the locomotives this morning. The freight is accumulating in the depots in the city, nearly frozen. No trains have been sent on any road since last night, and no regular trains expected here from any quarter to-day owing to the cold.

GEORGETOWN, C. W., December 28.—A fearful snow storm has prevailed during the last two days. No trains have arrived since the 26th. Trains are blocked near Seaford. The snow is three feet deep.

NEW YORK, December 28.—This has been an extraordinary day for hackmen and shop owners. At Harlem a row of six houses on Alexander avenue were entirely cut off. The roads in the Willis avenue also unroofed, and one blown down—loss $3,500. The storm was very severe on the Sound. Many vessels are reported ashore. The Long Island Railroad is completely blocked up with snow. Four passenger cars were thrown from the track, but no one received damage. No trains have arrived from the west. The drifts on the Boston roads are said to be unprecedented. Travel is entirely suspended. There are great embankments, and several trains are snowed under.

BOSTON, December 28.—The storm yesterday and last night was very severe. Considerable damage was done to shipping. Buildings were unroofed, and broken glass was plenty. Many trees were blown down. The railroad tracks in some places are wasted away, but will be immediately repaired.

NEW YORK, December 28.—9:00 M.—The details of the loss of life at sea will never be known. But three boats on board made a very narrow escape. Shortly after the commencement of the gale, which was terrific, the steamship Evening Star's wind came so heavily that she refused to obey her helm, and could not be kept on her course. At the height of the storm, the captain and steward deck washed away, and the smoke stack fell. The excitement was unbounded, and many attempted to become resigned to their fate, but every countenance depicted utter despair. Many prayed, and finally all gave up the hope of their self possession. Inside of the vessel the scenes beggared all description. The utmost efforts of the crew and others that the vessel was prevented from burning, and after an almost superhuman struggle, she was extinguished. At ten o'clock the fires were out, and the vessel was saved. A panic was averted. For two hours the vessel drifted at the mercy of the waves, and the passengers, during the succeeding only in keeping their heads cool, and in encouraging the crew to do their best. Long Island Sound, at A. M. Horton's Point was made, the gale continuing without abatement. Many vessels are reported inside Sandy Hook, two miles west of Horton Point Light. Anchors were then dropped in about two fathoms of water. Part of the cargo had been thrown overboard. The pumps were kept constantly at work. At the same time two lines of sailors were formed, and did admirable service. In this condition the boat lay until night, when the gale began to subside rapidly that it was decided to beach the vessel, which was done. The passengers were safe, and soon became still more furious, if such were possible. The life boats were lowered, and one was finally landed. The other was lost. The boat was got ashore, the boats were manned and controlled, until several boats' loads of passengers, comprising the ladies, were safely landed. The vessel afterwards broke to pieces.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, December, 27.—There is a large ship ashore at Half Moon Bay, twenty miles down the coast.

The flood is very great at Sacramento.

The bark Cornelia Walker, brings six hundred thousand pounds of Japan coal.

A paint and oil factory was incorporated here to-day, capital stock one million dollars.

Governor McCormick has induced the military authorities to assign a portion of the 4th Infantry to guard the people of Virginia City. Cavalry will protect the mail route. General Crittenden will accompany Governor McCormick to Arizona, and probably determine the mind of the forces.

SALT LAKE, December 28th.—An Idaho dispatch says that memorials to Congress for the division of that Territory will probably pass the Legislature. The proposed name for the new Territory is Columbia.

The late storm extended far north and prevented the receipt of the usual amount of treasure. One parcel of $120,000, from Frazer River, was detained from the inability of the steamer to contract to carry other parcels delivered at Idaho, Oregon and Nevada by bad weather.

The total gold receipts at the branch mint here during the past year is about twenty million dollars.

Telegraphic transfers are selling to-day at three per cent. Legal tenders at 75@. Mining shares closed as follows: Imperial, $197; Belcher, $153; Chollar, $208; Yellow Jacket, $1,200.

The Central System.

ALBANY, December 28.—The Board of Trade of this city unanimously adopted the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That with the assent of the Board of Trade, which has been obtained to this project, the central system shall go into effect on the first day of March, 1867.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to communicate with the various Boards of trade and request that they act upon that date and notify this board, to the end that concert of action be had.

Fire at Warrensburg, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—A fire at Warrensburg, Missouri, on Monday, destroyed twenty-two business houses and other dwellings. The total loss is two hundred thousand dollars; insurance not known, but small. The principal losers are Purington & Sloan, Hyatt, Given & Co., Dunn, Englehart, A. H. Gilkeson, Mr. Rosenburg, Henry Neil, Cruse & Grady, Mr. Hall, Dr. McClellan, Kirkpatrick & Blodgett.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, December 28.—A number of German and Swedish emigrants passed through here yesterday. Their destination is Chicago and St. Louis.

President Roberts sent $300 to the directors of the Home of Providence to be applied to the aid of Fenian prisoners.

Congressional Nominations.

CONCORD, N. H., December 28.—The Republicans of the First and Second Congressional Districts have nominated Jacob H. Ela, of Lisbon, for the First District, and General Alfred Stevens, of Nashua, for the Second District, for Congress.

Boston Soldiers' Monument.

BOSTON, December 28.—The Common Council last evening defeated the proposed appropriation of $60,000 for a soldiers' monument.

Nevada Salt Mines.

The developments arrived at respecting the Salt Mines of Nevada are almost startling in amount. A single bed there is computed to cover fifty-two thousand acres, and is of rock salt, ninety-five per cent. fine. It now yields at the rate of two million bushels per annum. The water rushes up from a distance of about thirty-five feet, and makes a constant deposit of the finest rock salt. It is proposed to sink shafts at various points, in hopes of striking some spot where water will not be found, and, if so, then the salt can be quarried, as in Hungary and Poland. Whether this is attained or not, it is settled that Nevada has an inexhaustible supply for the uses of all the regions lying west of the Mississippi as mountable and superior to that there will be no need to depend upon foreign production. The advantages flowing from the discovery to the farmers of Nevada and the contiguous States are great, and too plain to require comment. The whole region is adapted to grazing and wool growing, and every year sees an increase in the census of stock. The business can now be rendered more profitable than ever, and our salted meats may in no great time bear the brand of the extreme west, with mutual profit, where without salt to supply the trade would at least be more costly to the consumer, and a serious affliction to the producers. The work which is being done in this territory, in the teeth of a reasonable falling fever, indicates that the people are not happily met, and the great advantages which are to be expected.

NAPOLEON has a kidney disease; Victor Emanuel a paralyzed right arm; Bismarck is sick; the Empress Carlotta crazy; the hair of both the Emperor of Austria and the Queen of Hanover has turned grey within a year; the Pope weeps daily and night, and Victoria still broods over the Continental misanthropy. Who would sit wear a crown?

THE Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest to three and a half per cent. This facts added to the report that the stock of the United States bonds already in Europe are well distributed, is leading some to the belief that our five-twenties are soon to experience a material advance in London and Frankfort.

FROM STEUBENVILLE.

Christmas at the Female Seminary.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, December 29 1866.

On Christmas morning,
All to rough the great house,
Every room we were stirring
And not even a mouse
Dared to stay any longer,
In its dark cellar hole,
With such thumping and jumping
In the rooms over head
But it needs must come in
To see what was the matter,
And find out the cause
Of such terrible clatter.

Preparations for Santa Claus's annual visit to the Seminary, had been going on in a quiet way for some time. No one seemed to know exactly what another was doing, but we may infer that the young ladies were expecting to have an unusually merry Christmas; for we learn that requests to spend the holidays at their respective homes, were few in number, when compared with those on similar occasions. Everything in connection with the festive day, was a complete success from beginning to end. The dinner tables, literally groaned under their bountiful supply of good things. After all had eaten, there might have been enough taken up of what remained for another Christmas dinner. The parlors were handsomely festooned and decorated with evergreens; mottoes, inscriptions and pictures adorned the walls. Two fountains, arranged by Prof. Wyckoff, threw their sparkling waters over the beautiful collections of stones, shells, mosses and autumn leaves, while an aquarium of small fishes in the background added very much to the beauty of the scene in that particular corner of the room. Then the huge Christmas tree, extending from floor to ceiling, was truly an object for universal admiration. Its branches were laden with all sorts of fruit, golden and silver apples, nuts, queer little baskets, birds and toys of every description. The several tastes of young ladies, belonging to so many different localities, were exactly consulted, and the distribution this morning, seemed to be blended into one beautiful whole, making most attractive picture. The exclamations of delight which the tree called forth, had hardly subsided, until a fair representative of Santa Claus in bodily form appeared among them.

Yes "a bundle of toys he had slung on his back." And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack.

After being formally introduced to the Principal, by whom we were told he knew quite as well as if he had been there himself, he commenced the distribution of the contents of the pack. Nobody was overlooked—he had something for all, and the youngest members of the family marvelled much, that Santa Claus could find out so readily, just where to go, and how to please each one of such a long string of names.

The most important feature of the evening's entertainment, however, was reserved for the last. As guests and pupils were assembled for family worship on the morning of the 26th inst., Prof. Wyckoff suddenly stepped forward, and presented to Mr. Reid, from his pupils, a handsome Family Bible, as a Christmas gift. This was followed by the following neat speech:

MR. REID: Allow me, in behalf of those made the instrument for conveying these very valuable books to your hands. They come to you from the pupils of the Female Seminary, whose number was higher than the locomotives this morning. The tongues of many of them are still frozen in the city, nearly frozen. No trains have been sent on any road since last night, and no regular trains expected here from any quarter to-day owing to the cold.

GEORGETOWN, C. W., December 28.—A fearful snow storm has prevailed during the last two days. No trains have arrived since the 26th. Trains are blocked near Seaford. The snow is three feet deep.

NEW YORK, December 28.—9:00 M.—The details of the loss of life at sea will never be known. But three boats on board made a very narrow escape. Shortly after the commencement of the gale, which was terrific, the steamship Evening Star's wind came so heavily that she refused to obey her helm, and could not be kept on her course. At the height of the storm, the captain and steward deck washed away, and the smoke stack fell. The excitement was unbounded, and many attempted to become resigned to their fate, but every countenance depicted utter despair. Many prayed, and finally all gave up the hope of their self possession. Inside of the vessel the scenes beggared all description. The utmost efforts of the crew and others that the vessel was prevented from burning, and after an almost superhuman struggle, she was extinguished. At ten o'clock the fires were out, and the vessel was saved. A panic was averted. For two hours the vessel drifted at the mercy of the waves, and the passengers, during the succeeding only in keeping their heads cool, and in encouraging the crew to do their best. Long Island Sound, at A. M. Horton's Point was made, the gale continuing without abatement. Many vessels are reported inside Sandy Hook, two miles west of Horton Point Light. Anchors were then dropped in about two fathoms of water. Part of the cargo had been thrown overboard. The pumps were kept constantly at work. At the same time two lines of sailors were formed, and did admirable service. In this condition the boat lay until night, when the gale began to subside rapidly that it was decided to beach the vessel, which was done. The passengers were safe, and soon became still more furious, if such were possible. The life boats were lowered, and one was finally landed. The other was lost. The boat was got ashore, the boats were manned and controlled, until several boats' loads of passengers, comprising the ladies, were safely landed. The vessel afterwards broke to pieces.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, December, 27.—There is a large ship ashore at Half Moon Bay, twenty miles down the coast.

The flood is very great at Sacramento.

The bark Cornelia Walker, brings six hundred thousand pounds of Japan coal.

A paint and oil factory was incorporated here to-day, capital stock one million dollars.

Governor McCormick has induced the military authorities to assign a portion of the 4th Infantry to guard the people of Virginia City. Cavalry will protect the mail route. General Crittenden will accompany Governor McCormick to Arizona, and probably determine the mind of the forces.

SALT LAKE, December 28th.—An Idaho dispatch says that memorials to Congress for the division of that Territory will probably pass the Legislature. The proposed name for the new Territory is Columbia.

The late storm extended far north and prevented the receipt of the usual amount of treasure. One parcel of $120,000, from Frazer River, was detained from the inability of the steamer to contract to carry other parcels delivered at Idaho, Oregon and Nevada by bad weather.

The total gold receipts at the branch mint here during the past year is about twenty million dollars.

Telegraphic transfers are selling to-day at three per cent. Legal tenders at 75@. Mining shares closed as follows: Imperial, $197; Belcher, $153; Chollar, $208; Yellow Jacket, $1,200.

The Cental System.

ALBANY, December 28.—The Board of Trade of this city unanimously adopted the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That with the assent of the Board of Trade, which has been obtained to this project, the cental system shall go into effect on the first day of March, 1867.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to communicate with the various Boards of trade and request that they act upon that date and notify this board, to the end that concert of action be had.

Fire at Warrensburg, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—A fire at Warrensburg, Missouri, on Monday, destroyed twenty-two business houses and other dwellings. The total loss is two hundred thousand dollars; insurance not known, but small. The principal losers are Purington & Sloan, Hyatt, Given & Co., Dunn, Englehart, A. H. Gilkeson, Mr. Rosenburg, Henry Neil, Cruse & Grady, Mr. Hall, Dr. McClellan, Kirkpatrick & Blodgett.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, December 28.—A number of German and Swedish emigrants passed through here yesterday. Their destination is Chicago and St. Louis.

President Roberts sent $300 to the directors of the Home of Providence to be applied to the aid of Fenian prisoners.

Congressional Nominations.

CONCORD, N. H., December 28.—The Republicans of the First and Second Congressional Districts have nominated Jacob H. Ela, of Lisbon, for the First District, and General Alfred Stevens, of Nashua, for the Second District, for Congress.

Boston Soldiers' Monument.

BOSTON, December 28.—The Common Council last evening defeated the proposed appropriation of $60,000 for a soldiers' monument.

Nevada Salt Mines.

The developments arrived at respecting the Salt Mines of Nevada are almost startling in amount. A single bed there is computed to cover fifty-two thousand acres, and is of rock salt, ninety-five per cent. fine. It now yields at the rate of two million bushels per annum. The water rushes up from a distance of about thirty-five feet, and makes a constant deposit of the finest rock salt. It is proposed to sink shafts at various points, in hopes of striking some spot where water will not be found, and, if so, then the salt can be quarried, as in Hungary and Poland. Whether this is attained or not, it is settled that Nevada has an inexhaustible supply for the uses of all the regions lying west of the Mississippi as mountable and superior to that there will be no need to depend upon foreign production. The advantages flowing from the discovery to the farmers of Nevada and the contiguous States are great, and too plain to require comment. The whole region is adapted to grazing and wool growing, and every year sees an increase in the census of stock. The business can now be rendered more profitable than ever, and our salted meats may in no great time bear the brand of the extreme west, with mutual profit, where without salt to supply the trade would at least be more costly to the consumer, and a serious affliction to the producers. The work which is being done in this territory, in the teeth of a reasonable falling fever, indicates that the people are not happily met, and the great advantages which are to be expected.

General Jackson's Ashes.

In the opinion of the New Orleans *Crescent*, honoring Union Generals is "disgusting." Honoring General Lee or Jeff. Davis is noble and praiseworthy; but honoring Andrew Jackson, the hero of Chickamauga and Nashville, is "dishonor" to the State of Tennessee. It says:

"Perhaps the most disgusting spectacle of the current year was that at Nashville on the 15th, when the renegade Brownlow, as Governor, in the presence of a Radical concourse, showered praises and flattery on General Thomas of the Federal army. Poor Tennessee! The ashes of Jackson will not save her from dishonor."

For the life of us we cannot see where the point of this allusion to the hero of New Orleans is. If there was one act in his prominent career, more illustrious than any other and for which his memory is most revered, it was the act which saved that city from the fate of Atlanta, and every year sees an increase in the census of that population and our salted meats may in no great time bear the brand of the extreme west, with mutual profit, where without salt to supply the trade would at least be more costly to the consumer, and a serious affliction to the producers

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1866.

NEW YEARS SUPPLEMENT

On MONDAY, December 31,

WILL BE ISSUED

THE COMMERCIAL SUPPLEMENT FOR NEW YEARS.

Eight Pages in form and nearly the size of the N. Y. Ledger, containing

Stories, Poetry and other Matter,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS FREE—TO OTHERS $2 00 A HUNDRED.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted.

A GENERAL suspension by the iron manufacturers in this part of the country is likely to take place some time in January. Business for some time past has become unremunerative, and mills generally have been running at a loss,—therefore no other course is open to the owners. Should the action of Congress on the Tariff question be such as to improve trade, or even afford a living prospect, the stoppage may not take place.

MR. BUCHANAN'S not seeing any way to coerce a State of the Union, so as to prevent its secession, had the effect of encouraging the secession scheme till it matured and burst forth in a rebellion that was finally coerced only at immense cost of life and treasure. And the policy of Mr. JOHNSON is now having similar efficiency in retarding just measures for restoring the shattered States to their places in the Union. We do not speak of the motives or intentions of either President, but only of the effects of their views. The address of Governor WORTH, of North Carolina, delivered only a week ago, is full of evidence to show that his disgustful and menacing utterances are assured by his ideas of the President's concurrence and support. Whether he is correct in his opinion or not, it is evident from his words, and from his direct reference to the President by name, that he considers himself indorsed by Mr. JOHNSON, and that this is what gives him assurance, in taking his ground in antagonism to the measures of Congress.

GOVERNOR WORTH BELLIGERENT.

The inaugural address of Governor WORTH, to the Legislature of North Carolina, delivered on the 22d inst.—a very short one—is deserving of notice more for its pugnacious spirit than for any of the opinions, which are not many, that it contains. After assailing Gen. SICKLES'S order and the bill before Congress, commonly called Mr. STEVENS'S bill, but "originating with North Carolina," according to the Governor, at both of which he says he has been "astounded," the Governor very properly proposes to pray for wisdom to guide him in the emergency, but, by what follows in his address, does not appear to have waited for it to reach him.

He declares that he will not personally or officially consent to the scheme proposed in that clause, nor to any scheme of amending the Constitution which the State of North Carolina shall have no hand in *proposing*, intimating that the Amendment now submitted is not submitted according to the fifth article of the Constitution. He then announces that he and his auditors, and constituents, that the measures of reconstruction proposed by the Government, or by Congress, do not meet the approbation of the great body of the people of the loyal States. With a strong intermixture of claims to hereditary and pre-eminent devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and of admissions that he was from sympathy and duty a friend of the Confederate Government, he takes the attitude which at once suits both these positions; first, that of lecturing the country on the meaning and excellence of the Constitution; and second, that of insisting that the Government shall do nothing to the discredit of the rebellion, or discordant with the wishes and feelings of its adherents. In fact, he kindly proposes that his State shall hold out an olive branch to the United States, by agreeing to come into a national convention *for the* amendment of the *Constitution*.

In short, the Governor holds manfully to the old Southern habit of patronising and dictating and threatening, to get things done in the old way. But, we confess, we take these glowing expressions of attachment to the Union with some grains of discount, in view of the history of the past five or six years, and we give not much weight to the comments and lectures on the Constitution that accompany them from the same quarter. It is evident, that captiousness and a vague hope of worrying the loyal people of the country *into* compliance with their wishes, are the principles of the policy that the Southern politicians are pursuing. Their delusion seems to be incurable. They do not recognize the rebellion as a crime, although it has caused the violent death of half a million of men. It is treated as simply an unfortunate political movement, and hence they return brazen faced to the contemplation of political questions, with the same dogmatical and overbearing spirit that they had before that movement was begun. This chronic madness will not work according to their expectations, and will not deter the Government from pursuing its own approved policy for perfecting and perpetuating the union of these States.

NEW YORK UNDER AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

The State of New York is to have a convention for the review and amendment of the State constitution. It was determined on at the November election by a large vote in favor of it. This is evidence that the necessity for amendment was extensively felt. The points of amendment are beginning to be discussed, and, as is most natural, those of greatest importance first loom up in the discussion. Among these, and perhaps the principal one, is an article which relates to the election of court judges.

As everything of a public and social nature is illustrated in intensified form in the great emporium, the evils of an elective judiciary are represented to be strikingly and alarmingly great in the city of New York. From statements which we notice in the respectable papers of that city, it appears that the administration of justice is exceedingly lax and unreliable, and that the consequences on public order and morals, as well as on the financial condition, are bad to a degree that is scarcely bearable. Notwithstanding the existence of a detective and executive police that is pronounced excellent, in all respects of vigilance and force, the punishment of offenders against the laws is evaded by the delinquencies of the courts. Not long since a conscientious judge in one of the courts expressed an opinion entirely in accord with the complaints of the press, that the administration of the city courts is such as rather to defeat than promote the ends of law and justice. And it now appears, by the annual report of the police department, that there is ample ground for this belief, and, of course, for the apprehensions and uneasiness of good citizens, that grow out of it.

The *Times*, referring to the report of this year, as well as former years, says: "Easy to prove that the criminal, if he belongs to a powerful trade or a class influencing the elections will, in seventy-five cases out of a hundred, escape fine or imprisonment." And referring to several classes specifically—and the classes, we apprehend, might be greatly increased in number—the *Times* says: "In this respect, the hackmen and junk dealers are our aristocracy, holding the courts themselves in awe and terror." To illustrate this, it is reported that over 28,000 complaints had in the year, been made against city railroads for running cars without license, the fines for which, if imposed, would have amounted to nearly a million and a half of dollars for the city treasury, and yet not a cent has accrued from that source. Other examples are also given, embracing the gravest class of crimes.

These alarming evils are traced to their source, in an elective judiciary. They are attributed to this cause, by those who wish the Constitution amended on that article. It is political influence, they say, that is brought to bear on the magistracy and sways him in the administration of his office, through fear of offending classes of men who make common interest with each other and carry their favoritism and antipathy to the polls for common ends. This influence is powerful and sometimes decisive in the choice of local officers, and especially judges of the police courts of the city. If this be so, it is not difficult to imagine what must be the condition of these courts in a city that has an aggregation of incompetent and un-scrupulous voters, as New York has. Nor can any one be surprised, however much he may be concerned, to hear the declaration, that "the inevitable effect is to debauch justice and degrade the judges," and that "an elective judiciary is increasing crime in New York and degrading the courts."

The representations above given are but the reflection of those presented by the New York press. The administration of that city has been notoriously bad for years past, entailing enormous expenses on the city, and consequently onerous taxation on the people at large. Other cities are more favored, probably, in having a smaller proportion of the irresponsible and bad classes of people in them. And hence, the argument drawn from that case, in opposition to the choice of Judges by popular election, may be taken with some allowance. But it is evident that the tendency is the same in others, and to the same extent the argument retains its force. Political considerations in this country are mighty, and may have influence on the mind of a Judge who would indignantly spurn any direct attempt to bias his judgment or control his decisions.

THE FENIAN FIASCO.

Our continued distrust of Fenianism has not been the effect of a faltering faith in democratic progress, or a laggard sympathy with European liberalism, whether its spirit be developed in Berlin, Rome, Paris, Madrid, Dublin, in Candia, or under the Sultan. We have no respect for the reactionists who hold every attempt at reform as only an unmixed evil. Nor are the leaders of organized revolution less deserving of our applause, because temporarily discomfited. We believe in the final triumph of the people, and that all ultimate sovereignty is to repose with them, to be exercised under such constitutional forms as they may decree. Therefore we applaud to the echo, the names of such as have nobly died or dared, in endeavoring to hasten on that final consummation, without which there can be no enduring peace. In the Fenian plan, however, several fatal defects have been apparent from the beginning. Its *point d'appui*, America, was too distant. There has at no time been reasonable evidence that the Irish peasantry at home in any considerable numbers would participate in a "rising," while the proof that ninety-nine hundredths of the landed aristocracy, and the trading and professional classes, were utterly opposed to American Fenianism, has been cumulative and overwhelming. The Catholic Church to which a large majority of Fenians here and in Ireland belong, has always denounced the movement. History for eight hundred years is a testimony of Irishmen's devotion to that Church, and its absolute mastery over their judgments and affections. Finally, recognized infirmities of Irish character, must ever be fatal to all their endeavors after nationality. England would not forcibly defy the demands of Ireland's armed liberals in 1798, in the experienced little difficulty in corrupting and dividing them. O'CONNELL'S Emancipation movement, the largest and most thorough organization of the masses ever attempted, because in its early stage sanctioned by the Catholic clergy, is a memorable illustration of Irish character, its plastic credulity, and timidity in the hour of national crisis. The movement of 1848 was the logical culmination of O'CONNELL'S democratic teachings. Yet when the men of action proposed to put into revolutionary operation the teachings of that eloquent demagogue, he declared that the liberty of the nation was not worth a drop of blood, and the inglorious fizzle of MEAGHER, SMITH O'BRIEN, JOHN MITCHELL & Co., is yet well remembered. The great body of the Irish at home, are more English than the English themselves, and most of the wealth and influence, whether landed gentry, traders, farmers big and little, Catholic or Protestant, are not Celtic Irish, either by blood or sympathy. They are satisfied with England's rule. Pot-house politicians in America, aided by the contributions of the sculleries, can never overturn it.

THE CHARITIES OF THE SEASON.

Lange has made [illegible] from Christmas to the opening of the new year, a season of comparative leisure, of social enjoyment and genial festivity. The kindly feelings of friendship and charity usually gain at least a temporary ascendancy during this time, and flow beyond their common boundaries, to reach, relieve, and rejoice the poor and friendless. The poor are always with us, and not a few persons there are who keep up their charitable offices among them through all the months and the years. Yet, in a season of general joyousness, like the present, amid the abundance with which Providence has crowned the year, it seems but right that a special liberality, by personal ministrations of kindness, should impart a share of the extra joy to the habitations of sorrow and poverty. Such charity is, indeed, doubly blessed, in those who administer and in those who receive it.

It is sometimes said that we have no poor people in this country. Happily it is true that we have not poor *classes*, everywhere and always in poverty, poverty inherited and entailed. Poverty, in the full significancy of the word, cannot be called indigenous to this country, where labor is adequately compensated and where there is room for the expansion of population, and soil awaiting cultivation by the hand of industry. Yet, we have poverty sufficient to keep alive and active the generous and charitable feelings. Its most desolate homes are usually in cities, whither multitudes are led by hopes of gain, only to be met with disappointment, and where facilities for vicious gratifications often hasten the descent from industry to idleness, from idleness to want.

In this season of festive life, let the poor be kindly remembered, both in city and country. Choose your own objects for kindness, be your own almoner. None can so well designate the proper persons, none can so promptly insure the delivery of your charity. And those who supply it are entitled to see the grateful joy with which it is received.

THE FATAL SEVEN.

It is a curious fact, that almost every decade in our history, ending with the figure seven, has marked the beginning of a financial crash or severe depression. Historical fatalism, if not actual signs of the times, incline many to the belief that 1867 is to be added to the periods in our past history, made memorable by financial troubles. With 1797 came the crash that wiped out the Continental currency, and in 1807 our troubles with France and prospective war with England, threw the business of the country into confusion, while in 1817 we got the legacy if the war of 1812-14 with England, which was a tremendous financial revulsion. That of 1827 was less severe, but ten years later, it came in good earnest—the smash of all previous smashes, in which the whole banking system and business of the county went down, not to rise for nearly five years. If for nothing else, General JACKSON and his successor will be remembered for their recklessness, in smashing up the currency of the country, to gratify personal and political spite. King HUDSON reigned over the English railroad speculations of 1847, and famine stalked over Europe, and especially in Ireland, spreading suffering and causing wide-spread failures. A purely commercial snap emphasized 1857, caused by inflation and overtrading.

But the crash of 1867, if one is inevitable, which we neither proclaim nor admit, will be "Pelion upon Ossa" indeed. The chasm is too deep and dark to think of, much less to look into. Let us hope the rather, that by rigid economy among consumers, the present heavy balance against us on the year's foreign trade may be made up, that favoring skies will bring us abundant crops, and the hands of producers be multiplied rapidly all over the land, so that the present heavy burden of taxation can be borne; that Congress will be successful in so adjusting the currency and imposts, that the year 1867 may be securely tided over, and our domestic comfort and foreign obligations be securely and honorably provided for.

SOMEBODY has written a holiday juvenile, "expressly for the Southern trade," entitled "General Lee and Santa Claus." The author was obliged to come to New York, however, to find a publisher. We would suggest as a better title, "General Lee and Grant's claws."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

There will be a meeting of cotton and woolen manufacturers at Philadelphia, 19th inst., to consider action for urging the abolition of the five per cent. internal revenue tax on manufactures.

Rev. J. Dougherty, formerly professor of moral theology, at Notre Dame, Ind., jumped from the third story of a hotel in Cairo, on Wednesday, causing his instant death. He was a man of fine learning and brilliant talents.

In 1859 the salt yield of Saginaw (Michigan) valley was 4,000 pounds, and for 1866 it was 416,144 pounds.

The reported contract for building a bridge over the Mississippi, near Alton is denied, but it is declared the Mississippi river bridge at St. Charles is a fixed fact. The location has been fixed upon as about that of the ferry landing. The erection is to be superintended by the renowned Latrobe, of Baltimore.

Cardinal Cullen, of Dublin, is evidently a sensible man. He says the Fenians talk loudly, but have neither power, influence nor friends.

A squad of negroes who had been making thieving excursions from Mound City to the Kentucky side, were recently ambushed by a party of whites and all killed.

The new Opera House of Springfield, Illinois, was recently opened by a Theatrical Company under Mr. Deagle, of St. Louis. The correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says the company is a very poor one.

A Fire Alarm Telegraph for Detroit will be ready for use early in January.

A large and liberal minded set of people are the Chicagoans, never doing things by halves. At a Christmas dinner seven gentlemen set down to dine with a friend at a private house, first barging their overcoats in the hall. Presently seven thieves entered and took the seven overcoats aforesaid, of the value of $500.

Up to December 1st, fourteen orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers and sailors have been admitted into St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Tacony; nine into St. Vincent's Home, Philadelphia; twenty-four into St. John's Orphan Asylum, and twenty into the Catholic Home for girls.

During the year 1865 the steamships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company performed three hundred and eighty-four voyages from Southampton and Marseilles under their India and China mail contracts.

The Committee on Schools, of Philadelphia Councils, held a meeting on Wednesday, and by a unanimous vote decided to report an ordinance to Councils, to-day, giving an increase of 25 per cent. to the salaries of the teachers of that city.

Of Christmas, in Chicago, one of the local papers says: To say that it was a season of enjoyment would be to speak tamely. It was the beginning of a holiday week which, judging from the commencement, will prove to have been much more highly and thoroughly enjoyed than hundreds which have preceded it.

An unknown Protestant gentleman, of London, recently sent Archbishop Manning £600 for Pope Pius's private pocket.

Counterfeit one hundred dollar bills of the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati are in circulation. They are admirably executed, and well calculated to deceive. In the words, "the Union, maintain it," maintain is spelled maintian.

Major General Logan is now in Chicago. It is his intention to make Chicago his permanent residence.

PERSONAL.

—In the will of Mr. R. Garrett, a noted agricultural implement maker of England, occurs the singular but sensible bequest of a greatcoat to each of his three hundred employes.

—Ben Holladay's friends and employees on the overland stage route are going to give him a big silver punch bowl, with a six horse overland coach, all to cost $10,000.

—Charles Ames Spencer, of Columbia College, has declined the professorship of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Belles Lettres, in Racine College, Wisconsin, to which he was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Rev. Dr. Passmore.

—The University of Oxford, England, has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on John James Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois.

—M. de Montalembert, after passing through a tedious and painful illness, which has kept him for some months in his room, is now convalescent. He has been long engaged on the "History of the Monks of the West," the third volume of which he proposes to publish. It is inscribed in Latin to Lord Dunraven, who accompanied the author during his visit to Iona, and to other ancient sanctuaries in England and Scotland.

—Concerning the intended visit of the Empress Eugenie to the Pope, the Paris correspondent of the London *News* says: "The journey has been postponed, but I cannot assert that it is given up. The subject was debated at the last Cabinet council, when it was unanimously decided that the Empress's presence at Rome at this moment would considerably embarrass the state of affairs, as it would evidently raise the hopes of the ultra montane party and excite the rage of the ultra liberals. There was not a single dissentient voice."

—Colonel Henry Smith, of Chicago, died on Wednesday. He will be long remembered by the early settlers as one of the most earnest workers in the laying out and improvement of Chicago. Colonel Smith went to Chicago [illegible] years ago, and was for a long time a co-worker with him and his associates in the improvements of the city.

—The Virginia (Nevada) *Union* says that Hon. John D. Winters, late Copperhead candidate for the Governorship of Nevada, being at Carson, in attendance on a social gathering at the Warm Springs Hotel, became so well filled with eggnog, and other Thanksgiving cheer, that his tongue loosened to the extent of proclaiming his political creed, a belief that he could polish off any d—d Black Republican who might be floating around. It turned out to be a most unfounded assumption on the part of John D., for Lance Nightingale, our worthy State Comptroller, considering himself personally affronted, put in a neat facer, cutting Mr. Winters pretty badly over the left eye, which now looks as if in mourning for the result of the late election.

—The London correspondent of *Saunders's Newsletter* says: The betrothal is just declared of perhaps our very wealthiest marriageable lady (for Miss Burdett Coutts I look upon as already wedded to her good works) in the marriage of Earl Beschamp with Miss Dundas. Christopher Hamilton Nisbet the patronymic is understood to imply a fortune. Lord Beauchamp succeeded last year, by the death of his brother, to forty thousand a year. But his bride will ultimately succeed to an income of more than sixty thousand a year, to say nothing of an immense and increasing amount of ready money.

—It is customary with candidates for membership of the Frinch Academy to make a formal call on members and solicit their votes. How the "forty immortals" receive, is told by a correspondent. M. de Barante, it appears, receives the candidates with an urbanity which forms a striking contrast to the receptions met elsewhere. M. Viennet is talkative on these occasions, and is very apt to fly off into reclamations in prose of Theramenes. The Count de Fallonx is haughty and glacial. M. Guizot receives ceremoniously, almost with the etiquette of the court, and salutes the candidate much as a priest salutes from the alter in high mass. M. Berryer is politely commonplace when he is not "cut." M. Emile Augier receives his man in a good-natured way, without ceremony, like an every day visit. M. Villemain likes to question the neophyte, and treats them like a trembling freshman at his first examination. M. Saint Beuve obliges him to listen to his recriminations against the turpitudes of the epoch we live in. M. Thiers feigns not to recollect what works the postulant has published, and so on.

South Carolina Moving.

South Carolina is giving practical evidences of returning reason and good sense, in her present plans of reconstruction. She has passed a favorable immigration law, partially favorable laws for the protection, education and encouragement of her negro laborers, and is also active in developing her railway communications. The Lower House has recently passed a bill renewing the State guarantee on the bonds of the Greenville and Columbia railroad for $1,750,000, with an additional guarantee of another $250,000. They also passed a bill guaranteeing the bonds of the Columbia and Hamburg railroad to the amount of $150,000, and authorizing the transfer to it of State stock in the bonds of the Charlotte road held by the State.

SURRATT'S ARREST.—A letter dated Alexandria, giving an account of the arrest of Surratt, says: He acknowledged that he was an American, gave the name of Walters, by which he has been known in Italy, but not the name by which he shipped as passenger. When Mr. Hale told his prisoner that he must know why he was arrested, he replied that he did, and during his walk to the prison was perfectly silent, not protesting against his arrest, nor asking further as to its cause.

READY TO FIGHT.—A letter from the Canadian frontiers says the farmers north of the line have determined to resist future raids by fighting in bush-whacking style, and taking no prisoners; and if their buildings were burned, to obtain revenge by burning on the American side of the river.

A FEATURE of the French Exhibition is to be a Japanese coffee house, with eight genuine Japanese girls, already on their way to Paris, as waiters. Six bull fights are also spoken of as likely to take place, the Emperor having granted a license to this effect to Don Manuel Penalver Ruiz & Co., who have already begun preparations on the most gorgeous scale for the representation of this Spanish national sport.

GLYCERINE is recommended to prevent gas meters from freezing, one or two pints well mixed with water, being sufficient for a middle sized meter. It will also retard the evaporation of the water, which continually takes place, resulting in the sudden extinguishing of the lights when the quantity of water becomes too small.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.—There is a report from Spain that another ruler—perhaps the old Queen Christina—is about to be placed on the throne, with the concurrence of Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria. The character of Christina was so bad that the people desired change, but her daughter was so much worse that they would willingly swap back.

REFUSED.—It is said that the application for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Dr. Mudd, one of the assassin conspirators, which was to be immediately made upon the announcement of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to trials by military commissions, has been refused, on the ground that such cases are not covered by that decision.

THE GREAT TONICS.

Bass' London Ale, pints and quarts.
Allsopp's London Ale, pints and quarts.
Jeffrey's Scotch Ale pints
Guinness' XX Dublin Porter, pints.

The above brands are acknowledged to be the finest of Malt Liquors known. We also have a large and choice stock of Medicinal Liquors, such as French Brandies, Wines, Gin and Jamaica Rum, which we purchase direct in orig'nal packages, and guarantee chemically pure. Also, the concentrated California Wines and Brandy of Perkins, Stapp & Co.'s brand, which is above all test evidence of their purity and excellence. Also, the finest Old Rye Whisky in the country. For a plain article go to

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st. corner Diamond, near Fifth st.

COMPOUND CHARCOAL BISCUIT, OR Anti-Dyspeptic Food.

Composed of recently Calcined Willow Charcoal, &c., combined with Graham Flour.

On account of the difficulty and unpleasantness of taking Charcoal, in the old forms, even when prescribed, either by physician or patient, as much as its valuable medicinal properties demand. This objection is now overcome in these Biscuits are not only free from disagreeable taste, but are most palatable and highly nutritious.

Recently calcined Willow Charcoal is a powerful Deodorizer and Absorbent, and when administered internally is a valuable remedy for Heartburn, Waterbrash, Acidity of Stomach, Nausea, Eructations, Constipation, and other forms of Indigestion. It is engrafted in these compounds with the most favorable results by eminent physicians, both in Europe and America. Among them M. Belloc found it especially efficacious in Gastralgia &c., and his observations were confirmed by the French Academy of Medicine; other noted men recommend its use, for whose opinions see United States Dispensatory, &c.

Give the Biscuits three or four times a day, and may be used at meals in place of ordinary bread.

For infants soften one or two in milk or water, and give to prevent acidity of stomach, flatulence &c.

N. B.—Persons suffering from foul breath, arising from disordered digestion or decayed teeth, will find these an effectual and pleasant remedy.

Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at the lowest price, at

FLEMING'S
DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

COAL, COAL.

The subscriber has for sale

CHOICE COAL,

From the Baltimore Veins of Wilkesbarre, delivered free on the Pennsylvania Railroad Cars, and any points in their Road.

DAVID M'CORMICK.
Harrisburg, December 21, 1866.

RELICIOUS.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH STREET, ABOVE SMITHFIELD. Rev. J. A. SWANEY, of the Beaver Street M. E. Church, Allegheny, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., in exchange with the Pastor. That the congregation may attend the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association at the First Presbyterian Church, at 7.30 P. M., there will be no service in the evening.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
Pittsburgh, December 28, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS maturing January 1st, 1867, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co., will be paid at the Office of the Company, corner of Canal and Pike sts., Pittsburgh. JOHN BALLANTINE, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
Pittsburgh, December 28, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS maturing January 1st, 1867, on the GENERAL MORTGAGE 7-30 BONDS, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New York. JOHN BALLANTINE, Treas.

OFFICE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held on the FIRST DAY of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 238 South Third street, in Philadelphia. At such meeting a President and Directors will be held same day and place.

JOSEPH DESTY, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, December 28, 1866.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1867,

The PASSENGER TRAINS of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will start and depart from the NEW DEPOT, Corner of Grant and Water streets.

LAND FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF GROUND,

In Birmingham, between Grosvenor and Denman streets, and a little above the Main street. Has two two-story Brick Houses and one Frame fronting on Denman st., now occupied by Mr. Redman. Would be a suitable site for manufacturing purposes. Apply on B. F. ANDERSON, at Reymer Bros', 146 and 148 Wood street.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS—PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A BRIDGE

Across the Allegheny river at Tionesta, Pa., with plans and specifications for same, will be received by J. B. DICK, at his office in Tionesta, Pa., up to the 1st day of February, 1867. 7:3

JOHN FOLEY,
JOHN FOLEY,
JOHN FOLEY,
JOHN FOLEY,
JOHN FOLEY.

Makes the best Gold Pens.
For sale by
J. R. REED, Agent.

LAMPS,

A fine assortment of

Lamps, Chandeliers, &c.,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

EMBRACING THE FINEST AND LATEST STYLES, AT

WELDON & KELLY'S,
164 WOOD STREET, near Sixth.

HERON WORKS,
Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 PENN ST.

FOSTER & CO.,

Are prepared to build large or small STEAM ENGINES, which for

ECONOMY OF FUEL,

Durability, and trifling expense for repairs, will compare favorably with anything in that line produced

AT HOME OR ABROAD.

Repairing done promptly. Light or heavy Castings made to order and at the lowest price consistent with good quality. Special attention to Rolling Mill Castings and repairs. We would call attention to the fact that we make patterns to suit our customers.

SKATERS, TAKE NOTICE.

There will be a contest for PRIZES at

Central Park,

THIS AFTERNOON,

For Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.

GOOD ICE AND MUSIC.

CURRY INSTITUTE,

No. 52 AND 54 ST. CLAIR STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Next Term will begin on the

First Monday in January,

And continue six months, closing the last Friday in June.

PRICE OF TUITION FOR SIX MONTHS,
In advance.....$40 00

This Institution, as now organized, embraces four separate departments for the accommodation of four different classes of pupils.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

The regular course in this Department, which is arranged with reference to the requirements of the School Law, embraces all the branches required in the highest Normal Certificate, including school organization and Government and the whole theory of teaching. Classes formed for the study of the higher branches, each of which, when completed, can also be incorporated into the Professional Certificate, if desired.

Classes beginning on the first Monday of January, can complete the course required in the regular six months, and the Principal will secure situations at not less than forty dollars per month for such pupils who stand a first class examination. Of over three hundred teacher's pupils who attended this school during the last term, not one is unemployed. And even those who have no contract for Normal positions, obtain salaries varying from $10 to $100 per month, for such as hold first class certificate.

There never was a time when the services of live teachers were more needed, nor when teaching paid better, in a pecuniary point of view, than the present. The scarcity of teachers in this state has had the effect to raising their salaries, and if as successful as the School Department cuts off all Provisional Certificates, the dearth of teachers must increase, and consequently their salaries must still advance. So persons who now qualify themselves for the Professional Certificate have a prospect of ample reward, even in a pecuniary point of view.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department has been opened up for the accommodation of pupils of both sexes, who wish to obtain a good English education at a moderate expense. Its Studies embrace a thorough and critical course in Orthography, Reading, Geography, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Penmanship, and Book-keeping. This department affords special advantages to persons wishing to qualify themselves for business, as it is under the instruction of one who is an accomplished penman and book keeper, as well as a skillful teacher in the other branches. The course of study is arranged for the younger pupils, who are expected to enter regular classes; but those more advanced in years can select from studies, and enter whenever and for whatever time they wish.

SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

The regular course in this Department embraces all the branches of study usually pursued in Female Seminaries. Practically we have several special Classes in this Department every year, that select a course of study, and recite once or twice a week as may be agreed upon.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department is designed for the accommodation of pupils of both sexes, who wish to study the Latin and the Greek Languages and Literature. Pupils in this Department have the combined advantages of the most approved modern methods of teaching, and make far more real progress in one year than is usually made in two or three years under the old methods of instruction.

At present we have two Special Classes, embracing about thirty pupils, studying the Latin Language, and one Class, embracing about twenty pupils, studying the Greek Language.

STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS,
OIL TOOLS, with Patent Lock Joint,

On hand, or made to order promptly, by

SMITH & PORTER,
No. 7 Bingham st., South Pittsburgh.
Office—Corner Water street and Cherry alley.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL REDUCTION OF WINTER GOODS.

BATES & BELL'S,

21 FIFTH STREET.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS.

A General Reduction AT BATES & BELL'S.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO'S

MEN'S MERINO SOCKS, 20c.
ALL WOOL RIBBED SOCKS, 30c.
DOUBLE WIDTH EMPRESS CLOTH, 45c
HEAVY SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 75c.
COLD ARMY BLANKETS, $2 50 a pair.
WHITE ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $4 50 a pair.
GOOD FAST COLORED PRINTS, 12 1-2c.
WATERPROOF CLOTH.
FRENCH MERINOS, FINE CASSIMERES
CLOAKINGS, SHAWLS, SCARFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HAIR NETS, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES BOTH

Wholesale and Retail,

Erwin, McConnell & Co

178 Federal Street,

ABOVE THE MARKET, ALLEGHENY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FURNISHING HOUSE
FOR
WATER, GAS AND STEAM GOODS,
NO. 167 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead

MANUFACTURING DEALERS IN

Pig and Grain Pipe,
Rubber Hose, Hose Pipes and Screws,
Oil Cloths, Steam Gauges and Whistles,
Globe Valves, safety Valves,
Enameled Iron Wash Bowls,
Iron and Copper sinks and Bath Tubs,
Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps,

And all kinds of BRASS AND IRON GOODS used by Plumbers, Manufacturers, Gas companies, Oil Refiners, Railroads, Etc.

☞ Mail orders promptly filled.

TANKS,
Tanks, Tanks.

Having removed our Tank Building Works from No. 165 Liberty street to the corner of CARROLL STREET and PASTURE LANE, Allegheny city, we are prepared to fill all orders promptly for

All Sizes of Tanks

For OIL, WATER, VINEGAR, BREWERS, WHITE LEAD FACTORIES, &c.

Our aim is to give our customers in every respect a first class article, and we solicit a call from those who may favor us with their orders with as good tanks in every particular as can be made, and at EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

Oil Refineries Fitted Up,
Tanks Repaired and Cemented.

Orders left at EVANS, DALLAS & GILLMORE'S, No. 90 Water street, Pittsburgh, or address H. T. PRICE & CO., No. 64, Allegheny city, will be promptly attended to.

H. T. PRICE & CO.

SPECIAL AND SEASONABLE.

ELASTIC SEAMLESS UNDERSKIRTS, for Ladies—warranted not to shrink, and much superior to Flannel.
LAPLAND SKATING POUCHES.
PATENT RAG MUFFS, just the thing for Skaters—a new lot just opened.
FINE CASHMERE SOCKS, just the thing for New Years Gifts—a new lot of all widths.
LISLE KID AND CASTOR GLOVES—all sizes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, a splendid assortment just received at reduced prices.
HOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
SONTAGS, SCARFS, &c.
Elegant styles of ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, greatly reduced.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very low.

SKATES,

SKATES,

SKATES,

I have received most of my stock and offer to the trade a selection from

5,000 PAIRS,

Of Various Makes.

Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine my stock, as I CAN OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.

Closing out at Low Prices our entire Stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to make New Years Gifts will find many useful and suitable articles,

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street.

SHEET ZINC!

C. G. HUSSEY & CO.,

Have been appointed Agents for this Superior Zinc, manufactured at La Salle, Illinois, and now offer it in this market at the lowest CASH RATES, in packages of 250 lbs, 500 lbs, 1,000 lbs.

We offer of our own manufacture

SHEET COPPER, cut to sizes as required.
SIDES AND BOTTOMS, for Still and Brew Kettles.
COPPER BOTTOMS.
SHEET BRASS.
BRASS KETTLES, &c., and deal in METALS of all kinds.

C. G. HUSSEY & CO.
37 FIFTH STREET.
T.T.H.S

ÆTNA SEWING MACHINE—THE BEST FOR ALL KINDS OF THREAD,

BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents,
24 Fifth street.
T.H.S

NO. 0 SUGAR AND MOLASSES—
127 Bbls prime to choice N. O. Molasses;
20 Hhds. fair to do Sugar,
To arrive on Thursday and for sale low to the Trade,

J. S. DILWORTH,
tf 130 and 132 Second street.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale in this city of

MOET & CHANDON'S CELEBRATED WINES,

I am prepared to offer them at reduced prices.

WM. MILLER,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—

A large assortment of CANNED FRUITS and VEGETABLES.
NEW RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, CITRON and LEMON PEEL.
PREPARED MINCED MEAT, in Jars or by the Pound.
For sale at the Family Grocery Store of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
246 Liberty street.

$5 PRESENT—To every person
Buying a
SEWING MACHINE BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1867.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents,
24 Fifth street.
T.H.S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHANS' FAIR.
CITY HALL.
Every Evening.
2w

SELLING OUT
OF A
WHOLESALE
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned, having determined to quit business, offer for sale AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, their entire stock of

Ready Made Clothing,
PIECE GOODS,

AS CLOTH, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, COTTONADES, JEANS, VESTINGS, &c.

Also, of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

They also offer for sale to any party or parties who wish to engage in the business, their well known establishment of twenty years' standing, with an extensive custom.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.,
137 WOOD STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
No. 31 Fifth Street.

Have now in store one of the largest stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES AND GAITERS,

Ever brought to this city, all of which will be sold

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

Our Goods are warranted to give satisfaction.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

L. H. VOIGT.....DANIEL SHUPE.

L. H. VOIGT & CO.,
PRODUCE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
257 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

PRODUCE CONSIGNMENTS NOW IN STORE.
500 bxes Western Reserve Cheese;
200 qr. Hamburg and Factory Cheese;
100 do Young America Cheese;
200 kegs Summer Packed Butter;
50 packages Fresh Roll Butter;
10 bbls Fresh Eggs;
20 bbls Prime City Lard;
50 kegs Country Lard;
125 kegs Choice Apple Butter;
200 bbls Bright sorghum Molasses;
80 bbls Sacketts Cultivated Cranberries;
50 bbls Minnesota Wild Cranberries;
65 bbls Fresh Sweet Cider;
30 bbls

The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

Lecture to Young Men on the EVILS OF USING TOBACCO.

By Joseph King, A. M., Pastor of Christian Church, in Alleghen[y], [de]livered Lord's Day evening, 23d, 1866.

[Text—I Peter, 2:11, which was against the ... I am to address ... now before me, ... acco. I say evil ... at any good rest" ... selfless. On the ... spread and almost ... ought upon man's phy- ... nal nature by the immod- ... ly prevalent use of this poison- ... large per centum of the diseases fr... men suffer—a large proportion of the ... physical and mental, to which men are subject, can be directly traced to the use of to- bacco, and would be banished from society by banishing smoking and chewing and snuffing. Many of the evils that weigh down and distress humanity, and carry thousands into premature graves are self inflicted. Men bring upon them- selves disease, and sickness, and suffering, and premature decay and insanity by intemperance in things lawful and indulgence in things un- lawful. These are transmitted to their off- spring; for diseases and morbid affections of the body, as well as moral qualities, are trans- missible, and thus humanity is "oppressed and afflicted;" men degenerate; they are enfeebled in mind and body; and rapidly sink from a higher to a lower level in the scale of being. Every young man should adopt this as his motto, and to it he should during life inflexibly adhere: In all things lawful the strictest temperance; in all things unlawful, or in- jurious to either mind or body, total absti- nence. Man is a complex being; he is a com- pound creature; in him flesh and spirit are uni- ted; these component parts of his nature are in- timately allied; they are in close companion- ship, and so woven together are they that what- ever injures the body, affects and injures the mind. The Latin maxim, *mens sana in sano corpore*—a sound mind in a sound body—is true; and only, I may add, with soundness of body can you have perfect soundness of mind.

Now, to form any habit, and persist in it when formed; to indulge in any practice which seriously affects, disorders, deranges, injures or induces a morbid condition of any part of that complex nature which God has given you, is positive sin; is a violation of the laws of God as made known in your physical, mental and spir- itual constitution; and remember, you will be required to answer to God for it. "Do thyself no harm," is a precept of the Divine Word. Your entire being, the body as well as the soul, is consecrated to God, and consecrated to God. by the apostle says, Rom. 12:1, chap. and the ... ers, I beseech you, by the mercies of ... that you present your bodies a living sa- ... holy, acceptable to God, which is *your* ... reasonable service." Can any *offering* be ac- ... able to God which is not pure and free from the ... of sin and unholy lust?

To weaken, or render infirm your body, to enervate your physical powers, to in- duce disease and premature decay, to rob yourself of physical or mental vigor by intem- perances, or unlawful indulgences, and so unnerve the period of your earthly existence—what is this but to commit suicide? You are no more at liberty to injure yourself, by narm- ful practices, than to injure your neighbor. "Fleshly lusts," says the apostle, "war against the soul." If needy lusts indulged in de- prave the soul, and corrupt the soul; they "war against" the higher and nobler faculties of your spiritual nature; they sear the con- science, darken the understanding, impair the memory, and the exercise of a pure conscience. As one says: "There is not a faculty of the mind, however brilliant in itself, which will not be militated against by indulgence in the carnal propensities of our nature."

The use of tobacco in any way, is, in my judg- ment, a "fleshly lust." If so, it "wars against the soul." Its use is injurious to the soul. And, from all the information I have been able to gain, from observation of those who are addan- ... to its use, and from a knowledge of the poisonous nature of its two essential princi- ples, I am convinced that its effects upon the whole human system, both when under and body are deeply injurious; that its effects are evil, "only evil, and continually;" and that the exertion of its use, and the habit of using it, would be an unspeakable blessing to society. With this conviction, I feel under obligations, as a Christian minister, to speak to you concerning this pernicious habit, to instruct you by explaining to you its poison- ous nature, to beseech you, if you have already formed the habit of using it, to abandon it, and if you have not, to entreat you that you will never form the habit. Concerning this, as well as every other evil habit, I must speak. I have no choice in the matter. I dare not be silent. It is an imposed duty—a duty imposed upon me by the word of God, and by the desire which I have for your salvation. I must keep back no part of the counsel of God. The truth must be spoken, "whether men will hear or whether they will forbear." "Thy Master, the Judge of all, says," speak to the people all the words of this life;" "shun not to declare the" whole coun- sel of God," and, therefore, speak I will, for the Lord must give account. I speak to you to-night, young men, and speak to you as I do, and as I ... If, from a deep conviction ringing in my ... of the truth of what I say, and a conviction ... that the use of tobacco is positively injur- ...ous—that it is sinful—a sin against the best well-being of your body and soul, if you ... the written law of God—that it is almost ... altogether sinful, when you are in the ... character; that it has ruined, and is daily ... ing thousands and tens of thous- ...ands of young men, and multiplying dis- ...eases of various kinds, by enervating the whole physical and mental constitution, and in many cases leading to ... diseases and all the horrors of intemperance, ... feeling this, convinced of this, dare I be si- ...lent? Dare I refuse to lift up a warning voice, and entreat you to forsake the use of this pernici- ...ous habit? I cannot, by anything which I may say, or by any motive which I may present, to be able to induce any one who has been con- firmed in the habit of smoking or chewing, to abandon the practice, and throw away the tobacco forever? for I have often observed the power of evil habits, and how they enslave men, lead them away captive, and bind them as with hands of steel; but if I can persuade any who are beginning to indulge in the use of this fleshly poison to give it up, or deter any from form- ing the habit, I shall feel repaid for the labor of preparing this lecture.

You things surprise me: First, The early ... ...ing which boys commence the use of tobacco, ... smoking and chewing, and the constantly in- ...creasing number of young men who are be- ...comeadicted to the pernicious weed; and ... the little that is ... "It is truly mel- ...ancholy to witness the great number of the ... who smoke now-a-days, and it is pain- ...ful to contemplate how many prom- ...ising youths and enfeebled in their ... goods by this nasty habit." ... And it is mortifying to see how little ... this noxious custom from society, and prevent ... the young from forming the habit of smoking ... chewing and "quidding." I fear for the fu- ...ture of our nation. The public health and the ... public morals are now suffering from the exces- ...sive use of this poisonous drug; and the extent ... of the injury to the bodies and souls of men, ... which will be the inevitable result, and which ... in time will be fully developed, no human mind ... can possibly imagine. America is rapidly be- ...coming a vast "tobacco shop." The quantities ... of this noxious weed yearly consumed by the ... American people are enormous, and the injuries ... inflicted upon the public health and morals ... are fearfully incalculable. They will be seen and ... felt one day as they are not now. Look at Spain. ... Tobacco was first introduced from the island of ... Cuba, after its discovery by Columbus, into ... Spain. The Spaniards were the first people in ... Europe among whom the habit of chewing and ... smoking became general. And where, I ask, ... are the ancient energy, the political importance, ... the chivalry, the daring and dashing boldness, ... the "rich sponsage of art and literature" that ... made the Spaniards one of the first people of the ... world? What has been the prime cause of the ... lethargy and present weakness of Spain? ... Though other causes may have operated, to- ...bacco has been the most influential. Her po- ...litical physical and moral energies have ... gone out in smoke." And other European ... nations, from this same cause, are approach- ...ing to the same level. Tobacco promotes sen- ...suality; an inveterate smoker or chewer is ... never men to be chaste. Nay, say rather, it ... sinks the social ties; engenders nervousness, ... and undermines the health and the morals of ... men.

It is my deliberate conviction that the medi- ...cal profession has not done its duty in discour- ...aging knowledge concerning the evils arising ... from the use of tobacco. Physicians, as the ... guardians and preservers of health, and yet, ... there is the physician in this country, (so far ... as my knowledge extends, with a single excep- ...tion, Dr. Trask, who has taught the people, ap- ...pealed to the people through the press or other- ...wise, pointing out the injurious effect of tobacco ... upon the human system? I have been to all ... the principal bookstores in the cities of Pitts- ...burgh and Allegheny, asking for treatises on to- ...bacco, and with the exception of a single tract ... of about 130 pages, written by a Scotch physi- ...cian, I have been able to procure nothing. The ... people are ignorant as well in regard to the nature ... of tobacco, and need to be instructed. ... Boys and young men little dream that ... when they begin to smoke cigars and ... chew tobacco, they begin to introduce into their ... veins one of the most subtle and powerful of ... all poisons. And yet such is the fact, as I will ... presently show you. In the words of another: ... "Even in religion, well educated men, stare in ... astonishment, when you tell them that tobacco ... is one of the most powerful poisons we possess." ... I now proceed to specify my objections to the ... use of tobacco in any manner, and I begin with ... the least weighty objection. First, it is a filthy, ... disgusting habit. Its use is not compatible with ... the highest degree of gentility and regard for ... personal neatness and cleanliness. To say ... nothing of more injurious effects, it decays and ... destroys the teeth, pollutes the breath and de- ...tracts from the beauty and general good looks ... of the "human face divine." I pity every wo- ...man whose husband is a smoker or chewer of ... tobacco. Poor creature! She is compelled to ... spend a good part of her life in an atmosphere ... polluted and rendered *fetid* by tobacco smoked ... or chewed by him to whom she is bound for ... life. How disagreeable, when you are in the ... presence of a man talking to him full in the ... face, to be obliged to inhale an atmosphere ... vitiated by tobacco fumes, and to behold an un- ...sightly mouth and decaying teeth!

Secondly, I object to the use of tobacco for this reason: It is expensive. The indulgence of this habit, like every other evil habit, costs money; and, in hard times, I judge it costs much money to defray the expense incurred by this unlawful indulgence. I care not how much money you may have, I hold it is positively wrong—sinful before God—to spend money for that which is not only useless, but actually in- ...jurious to your physical and moral constitution. ... I want you to "stand up at this from a Christian ... stand-point, and look at the light of your own con- ...sciences and the light of your own obli- ...gations to God. You say, "I give for benevolent ... purposes. That may be, and I trust you could ... give more, did you not spend your hard earned ... funds." Money is a talent—a much on "your ... good. You are a steward accountable to God ... for the disposition you make of every dollar ... which He has put in your possession. Every dollar ... squired in stewards that a man be found "s fe- ...ful."

Here is a young man, a professor of religion. ... You go to him and ask him for money to aid in ... erecting a meeting house, or to aid in carrying ... on the work of saving the world. He refuses. ... He says he is miserably poor, is ... nothing, and does give nothing. And yet that same ... young man turns upon his heel, goes ... straight to the grocer, and cheerfully gives his ... money for tobacco. He does that, every week, ... during the course of the year, pays out from ... thirty to sixty dollars—for what? for what? ... for tobacco; for a poisonous drug, for a "perni- ...cious weed," which, when taken into the sys- ...tem, either by smoking or chewing, enervates ... him, enfeebles his body, weakens his nerves, im- ...pairs his judgment, blights his memory, robs ... him of his manhood, undermines his health, ... hastens prematurely his insanity, and renders him ... a weak, cowardly, spiritless fellow. And, no ... doubt, that young man thinks he is on the high- ...way to heaven. I would not for an instant, in ... the Day of Judgment for ten thousand worlds, ... feeling, as I do, every one's responsibility to ... God. Think of it, sir. How cheerfully you ... give money for tobacco, and how reluctantly ... you give to Christ or Christ's own money! You ... shut your ears to the cries of a perishing world, ... and withhold from Christ and the cause of ... Christ, that you may expend the Lord's money ... on your own "fleshly lusts?" What a perver- ...sion of means! What a dread responsibility ... you incur! Young man, you must become con- ...scientious about ... matter. You must take a ... different view of things ... your course, or the ... judgment will find ... you unprepared to give ... account to God ... with joy. ... Why, if all the money ... fessing Christ- ... spended for tobacco ... le of tobacco ... were put into the ... the world ... might be conver- ... v. ... Fearfully, M... the use of ... tobacco is? ... If pupils ... and body, ... and ec... mental disease ... in the foregoing ... you the proof. It is ... also to add, another powerful poison. You ... ire green gold, (or its equiva- ...lent,) to return—poison. I state to ... out of my assertion, and will do it ... briefly as is consistent with clear- ...ness. It is by means of organic chemistry, a ... new science, that compound substances ... are analyzed, and the peculiar elements deter- ...mined.

A dried tobacco leaf is found, when analyzed, to contain nine or ten different substances; and, in the words of Dr. John Lizars, who wrote the little treatise on tobacco to which I have re- ferred, and who was "Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons" in the city of Edin- burg, "the essential element or principle in tobacco is called nicotina," and, he further says: "We can be induced to consider as to be the character of the element which is called nicotine—it is one of the most intense of all poisons, approaching in its activity the strongest preparation of prussic acid." Is pus- ...sic acid a poison? Not one will dispute tobacco ... a poison. Will prussic acid destroy life? So ... will tobacco.

I give you other authorities. Dr. Hassal, as quoted by Lizars, says: "The action of nicotina on the human frame is that of an active narcotic poison, causing giddiness and vomiting, and, in doses of a few grains, death."

Professor Johnston, a chemist of Durham, England, says: "Nicotina is one of the most ... subtle of all known poisons. ... One drop ap- ...plied to the tongue of a dog brought on convul- ...sions, and in a few minutes occasioned death. ... It appears to act in really the same way as ... prussic acid."

Pereira, in a work on organic chemistry, uses the words: "Nicotina is an energetic poison, almost equaling in activity hydrocyanic acid."

Again, listen to the statement of Mr. Solly in a communication published in 1857: "The more ... I study the tobacco question, the more it haunts one. Every day the subject is forced upon my mind. I scarcely meet a friend or ... patient who does not bear this testimony to the ... mischief of which he has been the witness, in ... his own case or that of some friend, from tobac- ...co. The (Medical) profession have no idea of the ... ignorance of the public regarding the nature of ... tobacco. Now, is this right? Has the medical ... profession done its duty? Ought we not, as a ... body, to have told the public that of all our ... poisons tobacco is the most insidious, uncer- ...tain, and in full doses the most deadly? The ... system of taking tobacco is accustomed to the poison?" Dr. Carlyn says: "Tobacco is a very powerful narcotic poison." Before leaving this point I would remark, it is said that "one hundred pounds of dry tobacco leaf yield seven pounds of nicotina," i. e. weigh your cigar, or the tobacco you chew or smoke, and about one-fourteenth part of its entire weight is the poison of the most subtle of all known poisons.

But this is not all. Nor is it the worst of the case. According to Dr. John Lizars "the other in- ...portant element procured from the analysis of ... tobacco is also an intense poison; and, in- ...deed, is supposed capable of acting on different ... vital organs, so that we have in tobacco two ... poisons—a remarkable fact in organic ... chemistry." Generally speaking, vegetable ... substances have in them but one poison; ... tobacco has two, each of them a pow- ...erful narcotic. Indeed, Professor Bidie in- ...jected the veins of several dogs and one cat from ... one to one ounce of a strong infusion of to- ...bacco; these animals became insensible, mo- ...tionless, and all died in less than ten minutes. ... Their bodies were opened immediately after ... death; the heart was very much distended, and ... no longer contracted. But every man who ... has learned to chew or smoke, has had a him- ...self a proof of the poisonous nature of tobacco. ... When a boy or young man commences his ap- ...prenticeship to smoking or chewing tobacco, he ... suffers almost inconceivable sickness—he has ... nausea, vomiting, giddiness, and headache. ... His whole system rises up in rejection of the ... pernicious drug, and in rebellion against the ... use of it; and it is only when the system has ... become tortured, by repeated trials, to the for- ...eign and poisonous substance, that it ceases to ... reject it. That fact is, that the man is a slave ... to tobacco. Now, I ask you if you are violating the laws ... of God in thus acting, and sinning against your own ... soul in taking tobacco.

Its injurious effects upon the body in induc- ...ing diseases are numerous. There is scarcely any ... disease which tobacco will not engender. It ... does not break bones, but it does what is ... infinitely worse. It breaks the spirit; it ... destroys vitality; and has carried, and is now ... carrying thousands and thousands of young ... men into premature graves.

In the words of another, its effects upon the ... body are seen in "giddiness, sickness, vomiting, ... dyspepsia, vitiated taste of the mouth, diseased ... liver, congestion of the brain, apoplexy, palsy, ... mania, loss of memory, amaurosis, deafness, ... nervousness, and cowardice." And instances ... authentic and reliable could be given under ... each one of these specifications showing that ... tobacco has actually produced all these terrible ... effects.

Here is a man, a young man, too, and, if you ... will notice, you may see his hand constantly ... trembling; it shakes; he is nervous. What ... is the cause of that? What is the cause of his ... nervousness? Tobacco. There ... is another man, and, see him where you may, ... and at when you may, he is complaining of head- ...ache, or dizziness, or vertigo, or dyspepsia. He ... is never well; he is always sifting; he is a poor, ... puny, whining, sickly creature. He is not half ... the man he might be, has no mind, no energy, no capa- ...bility for anything—except to buy tobacco and ... smoke it or chew it. He is a disgrace to all ... he's good for, and he is killing himself in doing ... that. Indeed, so pernicious in its effects upon ... both soul and body is the ... moderate use of tobacco (and like ... every other evil habit it grows in power as ... it grows older) that a boy who begins and ... continued to it, can never become a true or well de- ...veloped man. He will never make a good busi- ...ness man; he will never make a scholar; he ... will never have perseverance, and ... strength of will and power. One writer says ... truly: "A boy who smokes early and frequent- ...ly, if in no way used to tobacco, quarrels with ... it, is never known to make a man of much ... energy, and generally lacks muscular and phy- ...sical, as well as mental power. It is a most ... baneful poison." Napoleon said: "Smoking ... is indulgence unworthy of noble sluggards." In the ... early part of the seventeenth century, when ... the use of tobacco had become so common in ... England that not a country inn could be found ... willing to write against it, King James I. took ... his pen in hand and wrote a treatise called a ... "Counterblast to Tobacco." In it he says: ... "Tobacco is a branch of the sin of drunkenness, ... which is the root of all sins. And this very ... custom of taking tobacco is even at this day ac- ...counted to eliminate among the Indians them- ...selves, so as in the basket they will offer as soon ... for a slave to be sold whom they find to be a ... great tobacco taker." In reference to smoking ... he concludes thus: "Have you not reason ... then to be ashamed and to forbear this filthy novelty, so basely grounded, so foolishly received, and so grossly mistaken in the right use thereof?" "A custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black, stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

Miss Dix, a lady well known in this country, in a statistical account of the hospitals for the insane in the United States, says: "In the Massachusetts State Hospital, in 1845, there were sixty cases of insanity produced from the abuse of tobacco." In 1849, there were in the Hospital for the Insane, in the State of Pennsy- ...lvania "four cases in men who were insane ... from the use of tobacco." Cases of insanity, ... but paralysis, is often caused by chewing to- ...bacco. A case of this kind came under my ... own observation. Not long since, in Ohio, ... who had been an inveterate tobacco chewer, ... became paralyzed in the bowels and bladder, ... and lingered. He could not speak; he could not ... swallow; and he literally starved to death. ... Paralysis was induced by the habit of smoking ... tobacco.

Dr. Whitfield, medical officer in a Hospi- ...tal in Edinburg, says he saw three "cases of ... delirium tremens induced by tobacco smoke ... alone." Neither of these persons had previously ... indulged in intoxicating drinks, so that there ... was no doubt of the single cause of the dis- ...ease.

The great Camden, if I mistake not, thus speaks of smoking: "It may be mistaken, but I believe that all your greatest men—I mean in- ...tellectually—statesmen, lawyers, warriors, ... physicians, and authors, have either been non- ...smokers, or, if smokers, that they have died prematurely.

I do not say these terrible effects follow in every case in which tobacco is used. Some may use it moderately for a long time, and ap- ...parently not be injured by it; but no boy, and ... no young man can either smoke or chew and ... not be injured, in both body and soul—in his ... purse too.

In one word, I ask, in the light of these facts (for they are facts) what do you think of this, ... and what are you going to do? I advise every ... young man who has not formed this habit, to ... resolve that you never will form it. I also ad- ...vise and beseech every young man, who has ... begun either to chew or smoke or snuff, to ... abandon the practice, and throw ... away tobacco forever. Don't say you can't— ... that is to say you can't be a man. That is to confess ... yourself a slave. Nay, say rather, "I will give ... up this practice. I give it up now; I give it up ... forever." Make it a matter of conscience, of ... prayer and of solemn duty, and say, *God help- ...ing me I never* in any manner will touch the ... poison again. And when all men be- ...gin to practice temperance in everything law- ...ful, and then abstinence in everything unlaw- ...ful, then will begin to dawn the morning of the ... millennial day.

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IN VARIETY, SUITABLE FOR WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

H. RICHARDSON & CO.,

Corner Fifth and Market Sts.

SARVER & BROWN,

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 49 FEDERAL ST. bet. Lacock & Robinson,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Solid Jewelry made to order. Repairing promptly attended to. oct2-TuThS-ly

WILL T. WILEY,

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GROCERIES, &C.

H. RIDDLE,

NO. 183 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MER- CHANT, for the sale of Country Produce and Pitts- burgh Manufactures. no17

IMPORTANT

TO

BRICK MAKERS.

30,000 BRICK

IN TEN HOURS,

WITH EIGHT MEN!

SWORD'S STEAM POWER

BRICK MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

The Pittsburgh Brick Machine

AND

BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

For Eastern, Middle and South Eastern States.

This Machine is Self-Tempering, costs only $1 500, (right to use being proportioned to extent and popu- larity of the invention,) is run by eight men, and, like works all kinds of clay, makes SUPERB BRICK, pressed in their moulds, from the only clay that will dig the clay, feed the grinder, take away the brick and take them to the yard, and pile the brick as fast you wish to run the engine. In our own yard, our rate of making is from 45 to 50 a minute. We claim this to be the best PAYING Machine in use.

A Massachusetts State Hospital, for 1861, there

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS.....Director.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, December 29th, the Management, wishing to give his many distinc- guished patrons a matinee treat, has induced the great actress,

MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

And the favorite young actor,

MR. J. C. M'COLLOM,

To appear in the MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT, at this Afternoon's Matinee. Admission, 25 cents.

TO NIGHT—Tenth night of BILL LEAR, THE FORSAK- EN and KATHERINE and PETRUCIO.

Monday—THE LONG STRIKE.

COTTON MILLS.

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS

WEST CANAL STREET,

Between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny.

Having resumed operation under the name and style of

E. HYDE'S SONS,

We are now prepared to manufacture

Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, Coverlet Yarn, Candlewick, Twine, Batting, Cotton Wraps, &c., &c.

WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny city, Pa.

P. S.—All orders by mail promptly attended to. no8-ym

JOSHUA RHODES...E. W. H. LATSHAW...JACOB ANDERSON

EAGLE

COTTON WORKS.

Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pea- nock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue

THE MANUFACTURE OF

Sheetings,

COTTON YARNS,

CARPET CHAIN,

Candle Wick and Batting

Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, cor- ner of DIAMOND ALLEY and SANDUSKY STREETS, Al- legheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of DUQUESNE WAY and BARKER'S ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.

no8

COPARTNERSHIP.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—

JAMES M. CHRISTY has purchased the interest of JOHN HALL in the firm of John Hall & Co., the same to expire on the first day of May next. The style of the firm will be JOHN HALL & CO., as heretofore.

JAMES M. CHRISTY,

STEPHEN W. EVANS,

THOMAS J. HALL,

JAMES J. BROWN.

December 1, 1866

Valley Forge Plow Works,

121 and 123 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH.

JOHN HALL & CO.,

Manufacturers of all Varieties of Northern and Southern

PLOWS, UNION MOWERS, SULKY HAY RAKES, CULTIVATORS, &c.,

And dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—

We have this day associated with us in the manu- facture of Crucible Cast Steel, under the name and style of DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The busi- ness of the late firm will hereafter be conducted under the same and style of

EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.

JOHN EVANS, EVANS & CLOW.

Pittsbur

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Allegheny Councils—Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the Councils of Allegheny City, was held last evening in their chambers.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Members present: Messrs. Drum, Hall, Huckenstein, Irwin, Myler, Patterson, A. D. Smith, William Smith, Thomas, and President McIlvier.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The President stated that the meeting had been called at the instance of the President of the Common Council, and that the purpose for which it was called, was to take action concerning the opening of two new streets in the Third Ward, on the map of the Hill.

An additional report of the viewers appointed to assess damages resulting from the opening of the streets in the Third ward, was read, representing that the views submitted in their former report, had been very much modified by inspecting the plan for the new streets, submitted since the report. Their first report was a mistake, and they wished to retract it.

Mr. Hall moved that the Council reconsider their former action on the report. A spirited and protracted discussion followed, and the motion was finally passed.

Mr. Myler requested to be excused from acting with the Street Committee. His request was granted.

Mr. Myler then moved that the matter be referred to a special committee.

Mr. Hall thought the report should be set aside on the showing of the viewers, they having acknowledged that they had not made a proper data. Let the matter come up again on its merits.

Mr. Thomas urged decidedly that in justice to Mr. Huckenstein, who had promoted the passage of the ordinance for the widening of the streets, and who had been called a liar this evening by one in the chamber, the question should be referred to a committee for due consideration.

Mr. Huckenstein briefly explained his motives.

Mr. Myler explained that his motive in suggesting the reference to committee was that a full and free investigation might be made of the conflicting statements and reports that had been made by different parties. Speaking plainly, there was a lie cut somewhere, and it was desirable that the Council should find out just where it was.

The President considered that the business of the committee would be to ascertain whether the proposed streets were necessary.

Mr. Myler stated that two of the Viewers, as he learned, had never been sworn.

The question on the committee was called and decided in the affirmative.

The President appointed Messrs Thomas and Wm. Smith on the committee.

The Common Council concurred, and appointed Messrs. Megraw, Riddle and Ingham.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the rules were suspended that other business might come before the meeting.

Mr. Myler then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five, two from the Select and three from the Common Council, be appointed to take into consideration the revision of the salaries of the city officers, and that said committee report at the next meeting of Councils. Adopted. Common Council nonconcurred.

Mr. Irwin moved the appointment of a committee of conference to consider the matter. The President appointed Messrs. Irwin and Hall on the committee. Common Council concurred, and appointed Messrs. Miller, Ingham and Riddle on the committee.

Mr. W. Smith submitted an ordinance providing that the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company be required to establish, and adhere to, just and reasonable rates as to the rate of speed of trains on their road within the city, and as to the observation of streets by their trains. Common Council non concurred, and referred it back to the Ordinance Committee, with instructions to report it to amended that flag men shall be stationed at every street crossing, and that gates be placed on each side to stand on crossings. Select Council received from their action and concurred with Common Council. On motion of Mr. Hall referred to the City Solicitor.

The following communication from the City Solicitor was read, received and filed:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny—GENTLEMEN: I submit for your question not the right of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run three tracks across Anderson's Ferry, but submitted to me by your Honorable Bodies, I would say that I think that the company has the right to do so, but I would not say that the city could certainly enforce the removal of the third track, but I believe her position such that she would be warranted in carrying the matter into the Courts.

A. A. WOODWARD,
City Solicitor.

Common Council concurred.

On motion of Mr. Myler, the action of the Common Council on Stoves was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the action of Common Council respecting the report of the Wharf Committee was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Myler, the report of the Market Committee, submitted on the 13th inst., and accepted by the Common Council, was referred to the new Council.

Common Council non-concurred and referred the report back to the Committee of Markets, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

The action of the Common Council respecting the report of the Gas Committee was concurred in, provided that four lamps were allowed for each ward.

On motion of Mr. Myler, the consideration of the repeal of the ordinance prohibiting the erection of frame structures was taken up. Mr. Myler considered that the object proposed to be gained by the passage of the ordinance had not been attained. The poor had not been benefited. Instead of cheap dwellings being created, only tenements, stables and rookeries had been erected. These had been put up by parties who were not content to erect good buildings, so that only the wealthy, who did not need benefiting, had been benefitted by the repeal.

Mr. Thomas spoke, advocating the re-enactment of the frame ordinance.

Mr. Irwin was of opinion that three frame dwellings to one brick dwelling, had been erected in the city during the year. The enemies of the bill make it rather buildings than dwellings in order to kill it.

Mr. Hall defended.

Mr. Myler was inclined to concede that all who voted for the repeal of the frame law had found themselves mistaken. So far from the repeal effecting a reduction of rents, rents were now higher than ever before. He would add, to create the re enactment of the frame ordinance.

Mr. Patterson said that he was one of the first movers of the report. He thought the bill permitting the erection of frame dwellings was a mistake. So far as dwellings are concerned, he was still in favor of it.

Mr. Myler proposed that the prohibition of the erection of frame structures date from the first of January, 1867, instead of from the 1st of March, as proposed in the bill which has been read the first time, as a frame shed was to be erected near him.

Mr. Thomas was in favor of the immediate re-enactment of the frame law.

Mr. Hall was in favor of waiting till the year was up before the re enactment was effected, and not break a pledge in order to accommodate individuals. The gentleman who favored the repeal saw danger now coming to himself, and was in favor of escaping it immediately.

Mr. Myler explained.

Mr. Drum would emphatically oppose Mr. Myler's amendment, as it would be legislating for an individual.

Mr. Thomas held that a repeal must take effect at once.

The President explained that this was action to re-enact the original law.

The question on Mr. Thomas's amendment, providing that the re-enactment be immediate, was called and put. It was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Myler, the rules were suspended, and the bill re-enacting the frame ordinance passed a third reading, and was finally passed.

On motion adjourn ed.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present—Messrs. Brown, English, Faulhaber, Hanna, Ingham, Megraw, Miller, McNeil, McDonald, Riddle and President Bendey.

On motion of Mr. Ingham, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with.

The President stated that the meeting was called to take action on the opening of the two streets in the Third Ward.

Mr. Brown moved to reconsider the action of last meeting. Carried.

Mr. Hanna moved to non-concur in the action of Select Council on the opening of said streets. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Hanna, the rules were suspended in order to take up other business.

The Committee on Gas presented their report, and offered the following resolutions for the action of Council:

Resolved, That the Committee on Gas be and they are hereby instructed to have two gas lamps erected on Lacock street, one on the corner of Lacock and Corry streets, and the other in a convenient position between Corry and Craig street.

The Committee also advised the erection of gas lamps in other portions of the city.

On motion, the report was concurred and the resolutions adopted. N. C. Anderson entered and sworned that four lamps to be placed in each ward. C. C. recorded him accordingly.

The report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings was read. The Committee reported that they had entered into a contract with Mr. McGowan & Co., for the construction of a wharf from Goodrich street to the canal, and that the work had already been commenced and would be pushed forward with all possible dispatch. The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

The following resolution was offered at the last meeting of Council, but Select Council nonconcurred:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property be and they are hereby instructed to have the stoves now used in the council chambers removed, and others better calculated to heat the chambers, substituted.

Mr. Ingham offered, and appointed Messrs. Riddle, McNeil and Brown as a Committee of Conference.

Mr. McNeil offered the following resolution, which, after an animated discussion, was adopted by a vote of five yeas to three nays:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be and they are hereby instructed to fix the salaries of the several city officers for the ensuing term, at their next meeting.

On motion, adjourned until the second Wednesday of January.

ALARMS OF FIRE.—An alarm of fire was sounded from signal box No. 61, on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifth street, last evening at five minutes past seven o'clock, and also one about twenty minutes afterwards from box 61, corner of Penn and Harrison streets, both of which were caused by the burning of soot in chimneys. No loss was sustained.

A SURE PILE CURE.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile Instrument positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by Druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. Romaine, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New York.

The Great Medical Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1867, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man, and the calculations have been made for each meridian and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple medicinal luxury of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with valuable recipes, humorous anecdotes and other instructive and amusing reading matter original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of this year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking, free of charge to the Central Manufactory at Pittsburgh, Pa., or to the nearest general agent of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, who THE BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village in the United States.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States Certificates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
de1

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, December 28, 1866.

No changes were apparent in the local money market to day favoring parties seeking loans, who are comforted by the reflection that the present pinch will be of brief duration, and will usher in an easy condition of monetary affairs. The squall in the New York stock market has well high spent itself, and the noon quotations compared with yesterday's, as received at S. S. Bryan's, show a marked improvement in the Railway list,

	Dec. 28.	Dec. 27.
Gold	137½	138
U. S. Bonds, 1881	109½	110
" 5-20's, 1867	107	107½
" 5-20's, 1868	106½	106¾
" new issue	106½	106¾
1st series Coupons	108½	109
Michigan Southern	87½	88
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87½	87½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	105½	106
Erie	62½	63
W. U. Telegraph Co	62½	63½
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	103½
Chicago and Northwestern	76½	76¾
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	79½	79¾

Governments show a slight decline from yesterday's rates, and the market in fact does not look as healthy as it has during the week. Gregory sustains its advance, randsomely and parties who purchased the stock a few days back at 7 are realizing a handsome profit by selling at the present quotations. Two millions more of the Treasury notes will be issued next Monday week.

—In the local stock market we note a transaction in Columbia at 12, and offers were made for the same stock at 11, but were refused. A few small lots of bank stock were on the market at full round prices, which are not accepted by purchasers.

—The New York *Times* answers the insinuation that the Secretary of the Treasury was selling gold again, by the following flat denial: *The Government is not a seller of Gold* at any thing like present quotations. The last sales were not below 137 per cent, and the whole amount sold in December does not exceed a couple of millions. The Treasury now holds $90,000,000, against which the Gold Notes outstanding amount in all to only $20,000,000. The balance in the absolute ownership of the Government is about $67,000,500, as against $65,382,000 on the first of the month.

—The money market was quiet, and while some offered it easier, others found it moderately active at seven per cent. There is reason to believe that the legal tender notes hypothecated by the bears with certain friendly banks as ordinary collaterals are still whirled from circulation, and this is having its effect in curtailing the volume of loanable funds available for use on the Stock Exchange. The object of the bears has been, not only to limit monetary accommodations at the time being, but to cause unfounded apprehensions for the future, so as to demoralize, as far as possible, the stock market. This is a strategic performance, influenced by purely speculative motives, and leveled against the ability of the country for both money and stocks. It can, therefore, work only a transient result, and decided ease must follow. The drain from the West continues, and that to the South has nearly subsided, and the second call of 10 per cent upon bank dividends by the banks, insurance and other companies, will commence, thus swelling the amount of money to be withdrawn, and by the 15th of January the semi-annual interest on the third series of the seven-thirty loan will become due. The discount line is very dull, and commercial paper is not in request, owing to dealers being able to employ their money in loans returnable at call. The supply of the best is limited and 1@1½ per cent is the ruling rate. The balance in the Sub Treasury continues large, namely $111,257,710.—*New York Herald* of Thursday.

—The Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest to three and a half per cent. This is looked upon as the report that the stock of the United States bonds and Treasury notes held by Europe will be distributed, is leading some to the belief that our five-twenties are soon to experience a material advance in London and Frankfort.

—The Philadelphia stock market has been active, the sales at the Second Board railway shares, for the past few days. There was also a transaction in Pittsburgh six per cent. bonds—$5,000 worth changing hand at 90

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY EVENING, December 28, 1866.

The general produce market remains as last reported, dull and stagnant. Aside from a little business transacted in some staple articles, and goods usual to the Christmas holidays, there were no transactions of any importance to-day on hand. The unfavorable reports from other markets, the uncertainty of what Congress will do, and the disappointment of numerous merchants and purchasers both to go into the country, combine to make the present week one of the most unsatisfactory in the history of trade.

The Chicago *Republican* publishes letters from different parts of the State of Illinois, on the supply of wheat on hand. In Jersey county not over two-fifths of the crop raised in that county is in Macoupin county three-fourths has been marketed; in Scott county the amount on hand is barely enough for home consumption; in Clark county, Edgar, Cumberland, Crawford and Jasper counties, there is but little wheat on hand. A Lawrenceville correspondent says: "We do not know of any wheat to come in the Terre Haute A. & St. L. road, and the farmers in this section are holding on to their grain, and will not sell at present prices." In Washington county the crop has gone to market. In Washington county the wheat in first-hands will not amount to more than one-fifth of the crop, which is a short one. A correspondent at Centralia says that on the Illinois Central Railroad near three-fourths of the crop has been marketed, and the farmers in that section are not in that road. At Peoria there is no stock of wheat. At Newton, Jasper county, over three-fourths of the crop has been marketed. The shanty county correspondent at Effingham says: "We have in this county the surplus wheat of the crop is all marketed. There is no more wheat in this county for sale, and will be required for home consumption—if any more than one-fifth remains in the farmers' hands. The Litchfield correspondent says: Prices having ranged very high, and the crop being unusually nearly, and the season is farmers have but little on hand. The Irving correspondent writes: "I do not think any more in the county than is needed for bread. The Cairo correspondent says two thirds of the crop has a read been marketed at the extreme high prices of this fall brought it forward freely."

The correspondent, writing from Keokuk, Iowa, says: It is supposed that two thirds, and perhaps three-fourths of the crop of the country, tributary to this point, has gone forward to market. Reports received Port Madison have not been one-fourth as much as last year, and no stock on hand now. The Dubuque correspondent says: It is estimated Iowa and western Illinois have marketed one-half acrop, and has from seven million to eight million bushels yet to come forward. The Rock Island correspondent thousand to two million bushels for seed or which will not go to the market. Since our harvest one million one hundred thousand bushels have been marketed, and will be by the 1st of July, and believe there is that amount unsold.

These letters are dated early in the present month, and three months have since elapsed for, the remainder of the wheat to have been sent forward. If they are correct, and there's no reason apparent for being otherwise, we can look for but little more wheat from Illinois the present season.

In Cincinnati, according to the *Commercial* of Thursday, Hogs were firm in the morning and an advance established sales of net weights having been made at $7 85, and of gross weights at $6 50. The news from New York, however, reacting, Receipts heavy at the yards, nearly 40,000 head, coupled with the report that the Ohio market was dull and lower, caused a stand-off on the part of buyers, leaving the market dull and, without decided indications as to what action would be taken. Nominally the place them 5@7 per cwt. Sales of 1,000 head were reported at $6 75@7 for grass and $7 25@7 50 for corn fed.

In Philadelphia there is little or no demand for flour for shipment, but prices are well maintained, where there is a jobbing lot to the trade, with sales at prices ranging from $8 for superfine, $9 00@9 50 for extra, $9 75@10 50 for extra family, and $11@12 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour sells in a small way at $7 25 per barrel. Corn meal there is little or nothing doing. The receipts to-day are as follows: 1,700 barrels Flour, 1,000 barrels Meal, 500 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Penn'a Yellow and 4,000 bushels Southern Yellow Corn, 2,000 bushels Penn'a and Southern Oats. There is very little doing in wheat, we quote Penn'a red at $2 35@2 40 per bushel, and for white at $2 45@2 50 per bushel, according to quality. The business California white sold at $3 00. Rye sells in a small way at $1 25@1 30 for Pennsylvania, Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull and lower; we sell car load yellow at 92c per bushel, 91c for white, 88c for sail and small lots of old do at $1 00@1 05 per bushel. Oats are in fair demand, about 5,000 bushels sold at 57@58c per bushel for Southern and Pennsylvania, and 1,000 bushels at 60c.

The Cincinnati provision market, says the *Commercial* of Thursday, possessed increased nerve in the morning; not so much because of an enlarged demand on even greater firmness on the part of sellers, the pews from abroad, however, produced a lower feeling and a decline in asking prices. Quotations, though, remain as given in our last, namely: 11½c for lard, with 12c in some cases asked. $19 50 for prime mess pork; $20 for that which is ripe; 7½@8½c for partially cured bulk meats; 9½c, 7½c and 9½@10c for green hams. Old bacon shoulders sold at 11½c new, to come out of smoke, at 12c, and new clear sides at 13½c. Most pork for January delivery, was to have been had at $19.

The Chicago wheat market, says the *Times* of Thursday, was very quiet and inactive as on Monday, but still the speculative feeling was very strong, and prices were buoyant, advancing fully 1c from Saturday's closing prices, and closing firm at 1c per bu for No. 1 spring and $1 86 for No. 2. Sales include 9,000 bush No. 1 spring at $2 10; 35,000 bush No. 2 spring at $1 86; 50,000 do at $1 86@1 91 on 'Change; 10,000 bush do, F. & T., at $1 91; 400 bush do at $1 90; 20,000 bush do at $1 90@1 91; 5,000 bush do, South Side, at $1 92; 1,000 bush do, A., D. & C. O. s, at $1 89. The receipts were 17,171 bush, and shipments 16,758 bush. The corn market declined decidedly tame but unusually stea y. Sales at 70c cash and regular 2,000 bush new rejected at 56c; 2,000 bush do at 56c; 6,000 bush do at 52c; 1,000 bush do at 52½c. The receipts were 23,850 bush, and the shipments 65 bush.

The receipts since our last per river and rail were 1,600 barrels Flour; 253 barrels Apples; 187 boxes cheese; 1,755 sacks Corn; 100 sacks Barley; 1,605 sacks Oats; 1,063 sacks Meal; 134 sacks Rye and 3,323 of Buckwheat. The receipts are larger than usual. We quote as follows rome of the articles mostin demand in this market at the present time:

APPLES—Quotations are from $2 50@3 75 per barrel, as to quality.

BEETER—The market is well supplied and receipts continue good. Prices are to some extent nominal, ranging from 28 to 32c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quotations are from $4@4 50, the latter figure from the country.

BUTTER—Receipts have halved are quoted at 49@ 52c quarters 47c and mixed 38@42c. Apples 10@11c. Demand only moderate.

FEED—We note a sale of 1 car of shorts at $1 15 at the depot.

FLOUR—The receipts were larger than usual, amounting to 1,600 bbls. The market however, is active and a shade higher. Sales of 200 bbls Philadelphia's at $12 00; 200 bbls Ford's at $12 00; 100 bbls Amber Iowa at $12 00; 100 bbls Jenkins's Lilly at $12 50; 100 bbls a private at $13 50.

GRAIN—The grain market remains inact've. The stocks on hand are light and the receipts small. We note one sale of 500 bushels No. 1 spring at $2 00. Oats are quoted at 59@59½c. Sales of new shelled corn were made at 70c cash and spring nominal at 70@70½.

GROCERIES.—No marked chance has taken place in groceries since our last report. We quote:

COFFEE—Rio, common to prime, 23@26c; good, 26c; old government Java, etc., Ingraym, 32c.

TEA—Young Hyson, $1 00 to $1 30. Oolong 90c to $1 00. Japan, $1 00@1 40 to Imperial and Gunpowder, $1 50@2 75.

SUGAR—Porto Rico, 80c; Cuba, 80@90c; New Orleans, 85c.

MOLASSES—Raw, 100@120c for Cuba; do, 120@130c for Porto Rico; refined hards, 15c; A coffee, 15c; B, 14½c; C, 14c; extra C, 14½c.

BAY—The demand continues up to the receipts. At the scales, per wagon load prices range from $30@35 per ton, as to quality.

HIDES—The receipts of dressed hogs are good and prices somewhat lower. Prices range from 7@8c ₩ lb. An occasional lot, by the single one, brings 9c.

HIGHWINES—Quotations are $2 24 in bond.

WHISKY—We quote city rectified at $2 28, and old rye at noon $2@2 05 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 29, 1866.

BUSINESS.—The market was dull, with a very limited sale and for the various descriptions. Dealers are disposed to confine their purchases to lots to meet their present wants; in fact, most of the large dealers have absented themselves and were not on hand. The stock of crude on hand is very small, while the receipts by the river have been entirely cut off. It may, however, be proper to state that refineries have an ample supply on hand, sufficient to last for some time. Of course they are not operating for the present time. The receipts since our last issue were 1,922 barrels. The sales during the same period were 1,490 barrels. Prices, however, have undergone no change. The sales of crude were 200 bbls. at 16c, barrels included; 500 bbls. bulk, 45c; 100 bbls do. 9c., and 800 bbls. bulk, the terms were not stated.

LUBRICATING OIL.—The sales of Eureka reach 155 barrels as follows: 26 bbls. sperm, $1 25 per gallon; 30 bbls. A Eagles, $1 00; 15 bbls. B 65c; 40 bbls. C, 50c; 2 bbls. D, 45c; and 30 bbls. No. 2, 30c per gallon.

REFINED OIL.—The market was without movement as relates to prices or demand. Dealers appear inclined to hold off, and stagnant. Aside from a little business transacted in some staple articles, and goods usual to the Christmas holidays, there were no transactions of any importance to-day on hand. The unfavorable reports from other markets, the uncertainty of what Congress will do, and the disappointment of numerous merchants and purchasers both to go into the country, combine to make the present week one of the most unsatisfactory in the history of trade.

OIL Receipts per Railroad.

Waring & King.....39 Oaner.....163
Brewer, Burke & Co.....52 R. D. Cochrane.....1,720
Total.....1,922

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

J. Myers & Co, 50 bbls refined, Philla.
Nat. Refining & Storing Co, 50 bbls refined, Philla.
Forsyth Bro. & Co, 50 bbls refined, Philla.
Titusville Refining Co, 100 bbls refined, Philla.
Tidewater Bros, 100 bbls refined, Philla.
Pecker Oil Comp. ny, 25 bbls refined, Philla.
P. Weaver & Co, 50 bbls refined, Philla.
Sibley, Dixon & Co, 104 bbls refined, Philla.
STOCKS—Secretary & Co, 50 bbls refined, Philla.
Acadia Oil Co, 386 bbls refined, Philla.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 29, 1866.

The market for crude iron has been unusually dull, even for this dull period of the year. Scarce any transactions have been had. Consumers are doing but a very limited amount of business, and are they generally contemplate an early suspension of operations for a time. Crude irons of all descriptions are neglected. Prices however, are nominally unchanged. Stocks are generally light. There is no inducement to sell, but to effect sales of magnitude a material concession in rates would be required. We quote sales as follows:

ANTHRACITE COAL SMELTED.

10 tons Neutral Forge	$49 00 cash.
60 tons No. 1 do	48 00—4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED, FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE	
100 tons Gray Forge	$48 00 cash.
120 tons do	47 00—4 mos
CHARCOAL SMELTED.	
10 tons Neutral Forge	$53 50—4 mos
10 do. do.	55 00—4 mos
20 do. Foundry	57 00—4 mos
BLOOMS.	
10 tons Juniata	$115 00—4 mos.
10 tons Washington	115 00—cash.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 29, 1866.

PRICES FOR JOBBING TRADE.

Common Bar sizes	5
Refined Iron	5
Heavy Bands	5½@6 6½
Hoop and Light Band	6½@7
Round and Square	7
Sheet Iron, 20 to 17	7
" 16 to 15	7
" 14	7
" 25 to 26	7
" 27	8
Plate Iron	7
Flat Rails	5½@6
U Rails, 16 and 20 lbs	5½@6
Nail Rods	6

NAILS

Cut 10 and 8d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$7 50 base.
6d and 5d	7 75 50 extra.
4d and 3d	8 25 do.
2d and 3d	9 00 do. Rolling.
4d and 3d	8 25 Clinching.
2d	9 00 do.
Casing Nails—6d, $8 00; 8d, $8 25; 10d, $8 00; 12d, $8 00; Finishing Nails—6d, $9 00; 8d, $8 75; 10d, $8 50; 12d, $8 50; 20 to 30 dy	
Barrel Nails—¾ inch, $10 25; 1 inch, $9 50; 1½ inch, $9 00; 1¾ inch, $8 50; 2 inch, $8 00.	
Tobacco Nails—6d, $8 25; 8d, $8 00; 10d, $7 75.	
A Market Limit—1½c per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.	

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 4 months, with extra charge on New York exchange, or 2 per cent. for cash. If remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York funds, Gold, Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $500.

BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 29, 1866.

Trade for the season is about over, and the only demand at present is supply the retail trade with wants in small lots. We give the wholesale prices current which will, of course, be shaded on large lots given in Chicago. Oil clothed and others Western manufacturers found considerable favor in Europe as well for purchasing here. The prices are as follows:

Men's thick boots.....$3 50@4 00
Men's pegged calf boots.....3 50@4 00
Men's kip boots.....3 00@3 50
Boy's kip boots.....2 50@2 75
Men's wax brogans.....1 75@2 00
Boy's calf brogans.....1 50@1 75
Youth's kip boots.....2 00@2 25
Youth's thick boots.....2 25@2 50
Women's calf boots.....2 50@3 00
Women's calf balmorals.....2 50@3 00
Misses' goat balmorals.....1 75@2 00
Misses' calf balmorals.....2 00@2 50
Children's goat balmorals.....1 50@1 75
Children's calf balmorals.....1 75@2 00
Ladies' goat sewed.....1 50@2 00
Ladies' calf sewed.....2 00@2 50
Women's rubber overshoes.....1 25@1 50
Men's rubber overshoes.....1 50@1 75

HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 29, 1866.

The following are the card prices:

Carriage Bolts	6
⅜ inch 6 inches long by ½ inch diameter	$2 40 to 3 00
⅜ inch 8 inch long by ½ in diameter	2 70 to 3 30
½ inch 10 inch long by ⅝ in diameter	3 30 to 3 90
½ inch 12 inch long by ¾ in diameter	4 20 to 4 80
⅝ inch 12 inch long by ⅞ in diameter	5 40 to 6 00
Tire Bolts	9 00
⅝ to 1 in long by 3-16 and ¼ in diam	$1 80 to 1 90
⅝ to 1 in long by ⅜ in diameter	2 00 to 2 10
⅝ to 1 in long by ½ inch diameter	2 20 to 2 30
⅝ to 1 in long by ⅝ inch diameter	2 40 to 2 50
⅝ to 1 in long by 1 inch diameter	2 60 to 2 80

The usual discount on carriage and Tire Bolts to the trade.

Taper Iron, Duck rest, per doz	$18 00
Do Hartford's patent	9 00 to 10 00
Hot pressed nuts, square, per lb	7
Do do smaller and larger proportionate.	
Large bolts, per lb	6
Bridge bolts	7

Machine bolts at the usual list price. Screw, coach and pipe boxes at standard list. Coach and log screws at New England list, with same discount to the trade.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 29, 1866.

The business of the present month has fallen off considerably as usual at the close of the year, and there is in consequence a depression in prices of all kinds of stock.

We quote to day:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy	42@43c
Oak sole, middle and light	40@42c
Rough oak, heavy	38@40c
Rough oak, light	36@38c
Hemlock sole	30@32c
Upper, heavy	38@40c
Upper, light	36@38c
Kip	40@42c
Calf	80@90c
Harness leather	42@45c
No. 1 oak finishers	45@50c

HIDES.

Green salted heavy	11@12c
Green salted, 50 to 60 lbs	10c
Do 40 to 50 lbs	9c
Green Butchers'	8@9c
Dry Flint	20@22c
Green Calf	18@20c
Tanners' oil No. 1	38c
Do do No. 2	34c
Tallow, No. 1	11c

MANILLA, HEMP AND TARRED CORDAGE, OAKUM, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 29, 1866.

The market for goods, under this head, is very firm with an upward tendency in prices. We quote tarred card prices as follows:

Manilla cordage	23½
Manilla cordage, 6 and 9 thread	24½
Hawser laid cordage	22
American backled hemp tarred cordage	22
American hemp rope	23
Manilla bolt rope	28
9 to 10 yarn	40
Navy hemp packing	45
Oakum, per bale	9
Oakum, per keg	10
Bed cords, Manilla, per dozen	$2 25@6 00
Bedcords, hemp	25@9 00
Twines	

TIN, ROOFING, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 29, 1866.

The market is firm at the following quotations:

I. C. Roofing, 10x14	$15 50
I. C. do 14x20	15 50
I. C. 10x14	12 00
I. C. 12x12	12 00
I. C. 10x20	17 50
I. C. 14x20	17 50
I. XX. 10x14	14 00
I. XX. 14x20	20 00
I. C. roofing, 11x20	19 00
I. X. roofing, 14x20	19 00
Bar Tin, per lb	40c
Pig Tin, per lb	37@38c
Sheet Zinc	12½
Sole Spelter	12½c

WROUGHT-IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 29, 1866.

The following is the Manufacturers' Price List:

Inside Diameter.	Price per foot	Price per foot	Galvanized.
⅛ inch	Gas Pipe	9	13
¼	do	10	14
⅜	do	13	17
½	do	14	20
¾	do	18	24
1	do	25	34
1¼	do	33	46
1½	do	42	60
2	do	62	75
2½	do	1 12	1 45
3	do	1 62	1 90
3½	do	2 00	
4	do	2 50	
5	do	3 44	

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 29, 1866.

We quote as follows, in accordance with the ruling market price throughout the United States, viz:

	50 pounds.	1st quality
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$4 90	$5 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	6 90	7 50
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		8 00
13 by 18 to 16 by 24		8 50
15 by 22 to 18 by 30		10 00
20 by 30 to 24 by 30		12 00
24 by 36 to 24 by 38		15 00
25 by 36 to 30 by 44		18 00
30 by 45 to 32 by 45		20 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBLE ABOVE RATES.

All fractional sizes one inch and less than full sizes, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to bracket, indicated by greatest length of breadth.

PRICE LIST OF TOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 29, 1866.

The following is the Card Price List of Tools, &c.:

One set comprising inches sizes as full inches.....$6 00
One set complete 2½-inch joint and link bar, $16.
One set complete 3-inch joint and link bar, $20.
Improved grain $3@$10. Valve Sockets, $30. Band wheel shaft and flanges, $50 00; Pitman straps, $25 00; Sawmill port iron, $15.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts. Brownsville & Geneva U. S. Mail.

Tuesday, Bro. & Co. 60 oil barrels; South & Britton, 25 sacks corn; Goodman & Long, 4 sacks corn; Capt. Jo. Miller, 3 sacks corn; J. Adamson, 17 packages produce; Reymer & Bro. 1 barrel merchandise; Mrs Beaver, 1 do do; Wm Woods, 4 pkgs produce; J Cornish, 85 sacks corn; T J Stevenson, 2 do do; Morris & Co. 2 packages household goods; W Lynch, 33 turkeys, 1 half bbl eggs; W D Patterson, 1 bundle tobacco; Wm Hastings, 2 do do; Capt Jo Gregory, John Wilson, 1 lot chair stuff; A Culbertson, 1 lot chair stuff; T P Markle & Co, 15 sacks rags; John Flack, 198 boxes glass; R C Schmertz, 105 boxes glass; Gwyn & Stoneman, 3 sacks oats; P Jennings, 3 boxes poultry; Clarke & Co, 50 sacks wool.

Pitts. Browsny & Geneva People's Line.

S M Wickersham, 17 tons pig iron; A Kerr, 85 pieces bagging; H Lisle, 18 sacks oats, 9 head hogs; Mc Banks, 500 insert points; J S Lindsay, 21 bbls oil; Jay, John & Co, 100 boxes glass; Hackney & Co, 1 bale; S Silsman, 2 boxes merchandise; A Fleisher, 1 bale; Swan gear; J P Thompson, 1 do; Hamilton Schmaker & Lang, 6 bdls iron.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAM.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 28, 1866.

FLOUR—Firm.
WHEAT—No. 1 firm; No. 2 declined 1c.
CORN—Declined 1½c, closing at 73½@74c for No. 1.
OATS—Unchanged.
MESS PORK—2 @50c higher, at $18 50@18 75 for extra; prime $13.
GREEN SHOULDERS—5½@5¾c; hams 8½@9c.
LARD—Inactive at 11½@11¾c.
LIVE HOGS—Active and 15@25c higher, at $6 30@6 40 for common to choice.
DRESSED HOGS—Closed steady at 6¼@7c, dividing on 200 lbs.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 133¾.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Money steady but less active, at 6@7 per cent. Sterling dull at 109@109½. Gold higher, opening at 132½, declining to 132¼, and closing at 133¾. Government are a shade lower, closing stead